The New-York Times.

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THE BOSTON FIRE.

Additional and Interesting Details of the Disaster.

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The Dry-Goods and Shoe Dealers Commencing Operations.

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The great fire in the City of Boston continues to be the one absorbing topic of interest, not only in this City, but all over the country. Our resident correspondents in the desolated city, aided by an additional staff dispatched from this office, now send us further and interesting details of the conflagration, from which our readers will be able to gather a clear idea of the manner in which Boston sustains herself in her trial. The narratives already published in the regular and extra editions of the TIMES during Sunday and Monday were so graphic and complete as to excite comment among all classes. The utmost care was exercised in preparing these daily narratives of the scenes transpiring in Boston, while the promptness with which we furnished the details has been duly appreciated by the business community. Yesterday the TIMES published as full a list of the sufferers and their losses as will probably ever be obtained, occupying over six columns of our paper, and so eager was the demand that we were compelled to print a very large edition, all of which was exhausted at an early hour yesterday morning. The sale of the TIMES Extra yesterday reached over 34,000 copies.

AFTER THE FIRE.

Reports From our Regular and Special Correspondents—Interesting Narrative of Current Events—Scenes and Incidents.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 11.—After forty-eight hours of intense anxiety, wild commotion, and scenes of almost indescribable destruction, the city has returned to nearly its normal state, save in the burnt district, where the ruins still smolder, and will remain for some time solemn monuments of the ruin a night has wrought. The stranger arriving in Boston this afternoon, and keeping in that portion of the city west and north of Tremont-street, would not know, from anything he saw or heard, that a great calamity had befallen the city, and it is through this portion of the city that strangers not interested in certain special features of wholesale trade usually go. The flow of life remained uninterrupted in all the social arteries. The marts of trade, wholesale and retail, in parts of the city remote from the blackened waste had much their usual appearance. It is not meant that the city had, even in its perfect portions, retained its usual aspect, but only to assert that Boston, although scarred deeply, is not destroyed, and that her people are not cast down. Yet it is undoubtedly true that the city has been visited by a calamity rarely paralleled in the history of ravages by fire.

EXTENT OF THE DISASTER.

Previous dispatches have informed the readers of the TIMES fully as to the progress of this disaster, but it was not until today that its exact extent could be clearly ascertained and precisely stated. It is now found that the burnt district comprises within a fraction of sixty acres, or 2,610,000 square feet, one half of which should be deducted for streets and areas, leaving 1,305,000 square feet, which on Saturday were covered with the most massive and magnificent business structures in America, and which now present only the smoking, shapeless ruins of what was apparently indestructible. In laying waste so much of what was supposed to be unassailable by time or the elements, the fire, beginning at the corner of Summer and Kingston streets, in one of the newest and best of these great granite buildings, ate its way through iron and granite to the north, five blocks; north-east, two blocks; south, one block; southeast, four blocks, and to the eastward, six blocks. That the stranger may have a distinct knowledge of the extent of this calamity, let him take a map of the city and follow me around the burnt district, beginning at the corner of Washington-street and Avon-place, thence down Avon-place to Chauncey-street, thence on Chauncey-street to Bedford-street, on Bedford to Summer, down Summer to Broad, along Broad to the harbor, along the harbor to Russia wharf, from Russia wharf to Batterymarch-street, along Batterymarch to Kilby, along Kilby to State, up State to Devonshire, down Devonshire to Milk, up Milk to Washington, and along Washington to Avon-place, the starting-point. By thus following around the edges of the ravaged district, and by keeping in mind the facts previously stated, an idea can be obtained both of the location and extent of the fire, which is extremely difficult to convey in a city like this, where each street stares you in the face which ever way you turn. Compared with the whole extent of Boston, or even with its business portion, it appears somewhat insignificant, yet it is undeniable that the heart of the city has been eaten out. In its extent, therefore, as in its commercial aspect, which is fully treated further on, the disaster is not so vast as the first accounts seemed to portend, and certainly not so great as the conflicting reports gathered up outside the city, during the stoppage of telegraphic communication for a short time last night, seemed to threaten. The business world can be assured, if such an assurance is needed, that Boston is only a little shaken, somewhat incommoded for a few weeks, threatened, perhaps, with an inconsiderable number of individual failures, and some of her wealthy real estate owners put to much trouble and great expense; but beyond this there is nothing alarming. In no sense is the city paralyzed, even for a week, much less destroyed or threatened with destruction.

ABOUT THE ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

It appears even yet impossible to obtain a succinct history of how this disaster overtook the city. How it originated is not known definitely, although it is not disputed that it was first discovered in the engine-room of the premises Nos. 87, 89 and 91 Summer-street, where it had probably sprung from overheating or other accidental cause. Running up the elevator, the flames soon crowned the great building with a ball of fire from the vast tinder-box, commonly known as a Mansard roof, with which it was surmounted. The fire from this roof naturally and swiftly leaped to others, until there was apparently a great belt of fire stretched in mid-air above the city, giving force to the remark of Chief-Engineer Damrell before the Citizens' Committee that he could not say what would happen so long as architects were permitted to build houses of enormous height and pile lumber-yards on top of them. Here was the cause beyond all doubt of the great disaster; for not even granite and iron could bear up against this vast sea of fire above them. They melted away, and only the ruins remain to tell of the folly to which they were due. So much, then, is known, and it is known, too, in a general way, that the fire was finally stayed by the blowing-up of buildings; but beyond this there is only a huge mass of details that would only serve to confuse the reader.

THE SECOND FIRE.

The fire was fought as fires usually are, was finally got under control, and then broke out again about midnight, when the anticipated dangers from gas explosions came upon the city. The air having got to the supply pipes in the stores of W. R. Storms & Co. and R. S. Stern & Co., between Smith's and Shreve, Crump & Lowe's, at the upper end of Summer-street, fire communicated with the pipe and also with the escaped gas within the building, and a terrific explosion took place, which knocked out the front wall and set the building on fire in many places. An alarm was struck, followed immediately by a second and third. Firemen hastened hither as fast as possible, and a detachment of cavalry and infantry were sent to guard against the danger to those who flocked to the scene, for explosions were now momentary and terrific. One of these explosions blew the windows out of the building occupied by Shreve, Crump & Lowe, on Washington-street, causing a "stampede" among the bystanders, and imperiling hundreds of lives. On both sides, front and rear, of the building where the explosions took place, the fire was roaring with a mad fury, and it was feared would soon penetrate through to Shreve, Crump & Lowe's large jewelry establishment, and extend downward to Hovey's great dry-goods store below, although a score of streams from the steamers were thrown upon the flames. The Park House was close in the rear of the burning building, while Jordan, Marsh & Co.'s retail store, an immense structure, stood only forty feet distant from the hotbed of the fire. Just at this point the efforts of the firemen seemed to be concentrated, in order, if possible, to save the building, which, if it caught fire, must endanger the whole of Washington-street in that vicinity, for just opposite are very tall granite-fronted buildings, filled with combustibles which would make an intense fire.

PANIC-STRICKEN PEOPLE.

All the people occupying buildings on Avon-street were promptly ordered by the firemen and police, first, to extinguish the gas, and then to vacate their houses as soon as possible, as explosions similar to the one in Summer-street and elsewhere, were liable to occur. At this time the flames from the rear of the burning buildings were carried over the Park House, in Central Court, and threatened to communicate with the immense building of Messrs. Jordan, Marsh & Co. The people in Avon-place and Bedford-street, Temple-place and Suffolk-place, were flying in every direction. Women were frantic with fright, and hurried out into the streets half clad, and their arms filled with clothing.

PAINFUL INCIDENTS.

A number of families in Avon-street were thus hastily driven from their homes, and forced to seek refuge elsewhere. These scenes, made more terrible by the terrors to which the city had been previously subjected, were accompanied with some heart-rending incidents. The first explosion of gas was heard by Mrs. Martha Hudson and her aged mother, who resided in Summer-street. Mrs. M. Hudson rushed to one of the second-story windows in the building in which she had lived, and called in cries of anguish for assistance. As none seemed to be at hand she jumped to the pavement. Mrs. Hudson was severely burned about the legs, and was taken to the Second Station, where she was attended by a surgeon. The mother of Mrs. Hudson undoubtedly perished in the building, as she was not seen to escape. A lady and an infant were rescued from the fourth story of an endangered building in Summer-street by the firemen, who put up their long ladders just in time to prevent the woman from leaping into the street. She and the babe were hurried from the dangerous locality and taken to a residence in the southern portion of the City.

THE GAS SHUT OFF.

An end came to those thrilling scenes about 1½ A. M., when the gas was shut off throughout the city to prevent any further explosions. Those who had foreseen this probable cutting off of the gas supply, and had provided themselves with candles, were able to continue work, and in the newspaper offices hundreds of candles were brought into requisition. The telegraph offices were obliged to close for want of light at 1:35 A. M., and hence the movement was conveyed to distant points that the second disaster was much more serious than was really the case.

PROGRESS OF THE FIRE.

But the fire was by no means extinguished with the cutting off of the gas, as it continued to rage until nearly 3 o'clock before it was under control. At the corner of Summer and Washington streets, the store of Shreve, Crump & Lowe was burning fiercely at 2 o'clock, the flames from Storms & Co.'s building having communicated with it. A portion of the wall on Summer-street fell with a loud crash into the street, and Washington-street was cleared to prevent accident by the falling of the walls of Shreve, Crump & Lowe's building. At 2½ o'clock the Park House had caught fire in the rear, but it was thought it could be stopped. Jordan, Marsh & Co.'s retail store was watched with eager eyes, for a narrow building, four stories high, in Central Court, only twenty feet distant, was rapidly burning, despite the efforts of the firemen. At the eastern end of the fire Hovey's store was protected by a double brick wall forty-two inches thick, and it was hoped it would escape destruction. Out beyond this, on Chauncey-street, is Mudge's Building, a huge granite structure, occupied by Lewis, Coleman & Co. This has granite facings to the windows, iron sashes, and an iron-framed roof, well tinned, which effectually resisted the flames. Here the fire was finally stayed, and it has not since broken out.

EXTENT OF THE SECOND FIRE.

The area of this new fire adjoins that of the first, and is included in the distances and boundaries which have been mentioned. It was, in fact, but a continuation of the first disaster, and, although at one time threatening more serious consequences than the first, it was but the last fitful flash of the great conflagration.

THE EFFECT ON BUSINESS.

It is difficult for the merchants of this city to form a just estimate of their losses, or to determine what will be the effect on their future business. On the first reports, when it appeared the amount of property consumed was more than double the value of the actual loss, a feeling of extreme despondency prevailed. This, however, has in a great measure passed away as the merchants realize their true situation. I have seen today several representatives of each of the three great lines of trade affected, and from what they say am forced to believe that the embarrassment to the commercial community throughout the country by this disaster will be but temporary. The men engaged in the wholesale dry-goods business are perhaps the largest sufferers, and on Sunday morning there were those among them who thought that the destruction of their business places would necessitate the transfer of the offices of the manufacturing companies for which they were agents, to their branch houses in New-York City, and that, should the trade once more set in that direction from the West, it would be difficult to get it back to this city again. In this, however, they have been saved by two previous events, one the burning of Chicago, and the other the late horse disease. The latter was of so serious a type here that it did not allow the large manufacturing companies at Lowell, Lawrence, and other places, to ship goods to their agencies to any great extent, and thus the supply on hand in the large dry-goods establishments in Boston at the time the fire broke out was much smaller than usual.

GOING TO WORK AGAIN.

The example of enterprise displayed by Chicago merchants after their fire, in making the best of their misfortune, has given to the business community here a vitality very different from their ordinary conservative habits. This evening's papers are full of advertisements of leading houses, stating that they have obtained stores elsewhere, and have supplies of goods ready to serve Western and home buyers. All over the burnt district there are posted little stakes with boards, on which are printed the new addresses of the firms who lately occupied the sites. All day long teams were busy trucking new supplies of goods to these new places, and as there is a large quantity on hand at most of the woolen and cotton mills within a radius of 100 miles of this place, in a week's time they will be almost the same in this respect as they were three days ago.

THE BOOT AND SHOE MERCHANTS.

With the boot and shoe houses, who were, in the aggregate, the next largest sufferers, the result has been much the same. Hardly a firm engaged in this business has escaped injury, and most of them have suffered to the extent of losing the entire stock in their warehouses. These are, at the most, hardly more than points of distribution for the thousands of small boot and shoe manufacturers scattered over Eastern Massachusetts, from Lynn to Cohassett. These men have all moved into other buildings, and will in a few days more be plentifully supplied with stock.

THE WOOL TRADE.

The men engaged in the wool trade will feel the loss more severely. It is estimated that there were about 5,000,000 pounds of wool destroyed, and should the companies with whom it is insured not be able to pay, the loss will fall directly on the holders, who either own it outright or have advanced large amounts on it to Western owners. These merchants are, as a general thing, men of wealth, though in many cases the loss will fall on them with great severity.

OTHER TRADES.

In other lines of trade the losses, though large in individual instances, are not so in the aggregate. Paper and hardware dealers to the number of eight or ten are on the list of sufferers, and in their cases the loss will be to a considerable extent personal.

THE REAL ESTATE OWNERS.

The great burden of injury done by the fire is to be borne, however, by the owners of real estate and the insurance companies, the ratio of loss falling to either depending on the ability of the underwriters to meet their policies. The owners of the buildings and building lots in this section of the city are, with hardly an exception, wealthy persons, and the loss to them, even should the companies pay no more than fifty cents on a dollar, will be merely in the form of a reduction of income, and will not be attended with that personal suffering which usually lends additional terror to a disaster of this kind.

REBUILDING.

All these owners express their intention to build as soon as men can be got to work, and a guarantee for this can be found in the activity exhibited by them at present. Men are busily employed clearing the streets of the blocks of granite, brick, beams, and other *débris*, and in several instances, notably at the *Transcript* building, work has already been begun, and will be carried on with the utmost speed until the establishment is again in working order.

ESTIMATING THE LOSS.

Concerning the total loss, there are several statements by careful calculators. The closest estimates fix it at $60,000,000 as the minimum, and $100,000,000 as the maximum. The Chairman of the Board of Assessors, Mr. Thos. Hills, who is regarded as trustworthy authority, makes the following and the lowest statement: The total valuation of Ward 5, part 2, that is that part of the ward that lies south of Summer-street, east of Washington-street, and south of Milk-street, for real estate, is $37,680,000. Assume this amount to be the valuation of the burnt district in this ward, which is an overstatement, as the value of the estates that escaped the fire in the second part of this Ward considerably exceed the value of those south of Summer-street, which were destroyed, the value of the buildings in this district is as nearly as may be one-third of the value of the estates. This would put the value of the buildings destroyed in Ward Five at $12,[illegible]. The assessed valuation of the personal property of Ward Five, Part Two, is $40,782,300, which is assumed as the value of the personal property of that part of the ward swept by the fire, which is again an over estimate, as the personal property destroyed south of Summer-street is more than offset by that remaining unconsumed in the vicinity of Broad, Purchase, and India streets. This gives as the value of the personal property of residents and firms doing business in the district, $40,782,300; add for the personal property of persons doing business in the district, but who, having no partners are assessed in the wards of the city where they reside, say $5,000,000; add for goods consigned for sale, not assessable in Boston, being taxable to the consignor in the place of his residence, and for household goods exempt by law, say $12,000,000. This puts this total estimated value of the property destroyed in the Fifth Ward at $71,281,000. Add for buildings destroyed in the Fourth Ward, viz., north of Milk-street, $1,600,000, and for the personal property of this Ward, computed as above, $2,[illegible]; total, $4,[illegible]. And also for the fact that at this season of the year the stocks held by our merchants are considerably above the average; for this allow say $12,000,000; deduct amount of goods saved, say $2,000,000, leaving $10,000,000. Estimated total loss, $85,000,000.

ANOTHER ESTIMATE.

The Chairman of the Board of Street Commissioners estimates the actual loss at $72,100,000, and figures it out in this wise: About 1,305,000 feet of buildings were burned; the value of these, at $15 per foot, not a large average, is $19,575,000; add three times this for the value of the stock, $58,725,000. Other gentlemen, however, conversant with merchandise, and the business which was doing in the fire district estimate the value of the goods destroyed at $40,000,000, many millions having been removed to places of safety. But the loss on the buildings is believed to be greater than either of these gentlemen estimates it.

A CORRECTION.

The report that the building occupied by the American Watch Company of Waltham, No. 8 Summer-street, Boston, was destroyed by the fire was incorrect, I find. The building and all its contents were saved, and it is the only building left standing on the block.

COMPARATIVE LOSSES.

The heaviest losers are probably the dry goods jobbers. The entire boot and shoe trade in the city suffers heavily in the loss of everything, with the exception of one small house on Hanover-street, in the city, but nevertheless their loss in the aggregate is more likely to reach quite as high a figure as that of the dry goods people. The latter had larger stocks in store, as a general thing, than the former, and of more value. A considerable portion of the leather firms sold on sample, and occupied office room merely, and it was not a general custom with any of them to keep very large stocks on hand. Nevertheless the aggregate quantity of leather in store was large, and the loss to the leather interest is accordingly great.

THE BANKS.

The only national banks that did not settle at the Clearing-house this morning were the Bank of North America, vault under the ruins; Shawmut Bank, vault under the ruins, and Freeman's Bank, vault broken through by falling walls and contents destroyed. The Mount Vernon, Everett, Hide and Leather, and Revere Banks settled their accounts as usual, having cleared their vaults of valuables before the fire reached their locality. The Bank of North America will probably not be able to reach its vault for two days.

THE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The Boston insurance companies put on a commendably courageous front. Their condition is critical, but they promise to make a good pull through. All have heavy risks, the custom having been with the majority of the crippled houses to insure in home offices. The actual losses of each insurance company cannot at this writing be given. The officials generally are reluctant to give much information, and some few of them have not yet recovered from the first shock sufficiently to comprehend the extent and the boundaries of their losses. The heaviest loser is supposed to be the North American. Its risks amounted to $900,000 in the district burnt. What the company will pay their officers will not state; but it is said to be the effort to be prepared to meet 50 per cent. The City loses $800,000. It is now supposed that the averages of payments will be about fifty per cent. A few may go higher, and none now speak of falling under twenty per cent.

THE SAVINGS BANKS.

There has been considerable inquiry in regard to the supposed effect of the fire upon the financial condition of the savings banks of the city, and many depositors alarmed at their own fears have caused a slight run on nearly all of the institutions here. The result of extensive investigations is that the standing of these banks has not been affected, inasmuch as the value of the land in the burned district more than covers the mortgages which were held by them on the property destroyed.

BOSTON INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Twenty-five Minutes Past One.—It is positively known that the Massachusetts, New-England, Mutual, and India Insurance Companies can pay their entire loss without additional assessments upon their stockholders. A number of others, perhaps a third of the whole list, will pay every dollar by means of assessments, while the remainder are hopelessly involved, and may make a small proportionate payment and dissolve, or continue on an entirely new basis.

AID FOR REBUILDING.

A meeting was held this afternoon, at the City Hall, by the Common Council, at which the following proposition was urged, with strong probability of being agreed to at a meeting to be held to-morrow: It was that an extra session of the Massachusetts Legislature should be called, and that they should so amend the charter of the City of Boston as to allow it to issue its bonds to the extent of twenty millions to the real estate owners whose property has been burned, on the condition that they shall build immediately, and taking a mortgage on the property as a security. The plan seems to meet with great favor from all business men, and, indeed, from the community at large. The appeal is made with some force, as it is a matter of local pride that the business interests of the place should not by any delay in rebuilding be transferred to any of the rival cities.

A BANK SAFE DESTROYED.

The Freeman's Bank is about the only banking institution that has suffered serious loss. The safe of this institution while the fire was in progress, dropped some distance to the ground, and the other portion was broken in such a way that the fire obtained entrance and destroyed the entire contents. These were entirely deposits of private individuals, placed there for safe-keeping, and amounted to over a million of dollars. The bonds and specie of the bank was in the inner vault, and escaped injury.

WHAT STAYED THE FLAMES—THE POST-OFFICE.

The rear of the Post-office building was entirely destroyed, it having been blown up by gunpowder. It was this that stayed the flames and prevented them from reaching State-street, otherwise the entire northern portion of the city might have been laid in ashes. As it is the building is entirely useless for business purposes, and the Post-office is now located in Faneuil Hall, though, owing to the difficulty in distributing matter, no mails have been delivered today to private individuals.

THE GOVERNMENT FUNDS SAFE.

The United States Sub-Treasury, which was situated in the halls over the Post-office, was also destroyed, but the specie and bonds, to the amount of about $[illegible], was stored in the vaults under the building, and was not removed until today, when it was taken to the Custom-house under a guard of marines. During the day the city has been in the hands of the police, assisted by several regiments of militia and a detachment of regular troops. The burned district has been roped off, and a guard stationed at each street leading to it, allowing no one to go in whose business was not plainly apparent. To-night, however, the troops have full possession. Martial law is maintained in that district, and it is only with the greatest difficulty that any one can obtain entrance into the precinct even with the passes required by the regulations. With the second night of this great disaster singular scenes have come to this staid city of the Puritans. There is no longer the war of flames, the crash of falling timbers, and the glare of a sea of fire illuming all the city. Instead of this there is the clang of sabres, the tramp of soldiers mounting guard around the burnt district, and darkness everywhere beyond its limits, except where the moon dispels out of doors, and candles within, for the city has no gas. The works are not injured nor are the mains disturbed except in the burnt district, but the gas has been cut off only as a precaution against any repetition of the explosion of last night, to which the second fire was due.

THE CITY QUIET AND ORDERLY.

Great inconvenience has resulted from this fact to the hotels, newspaper offices, and places of public resort; but it is borne without repining. The great distinguishing trait of the city to-night is its perfect equanimity; its profound quiet. The satisfactory absence of all disorder, which may be due to the admirable arrangements of Gen. Burrell, commanding the military, and Chief of Police Savage, for it is known that desperate characters have flocked here from all neighboring cities, but especially from New-York. During the day tens of thousands of those who came from motives of curiosity alone, poured into the city on all the trains, and Tremont-street in the neighborhood of the ravaged territory was densely packed with slowly moving masses, but tonight that thoroughfare is even more deserted than usual, as nearly all the strangers have left the city. The citizens, worn out by the excitement and labors of the past few days, have in great part retired to their homes for the rest they so much need.

THE SCENE AT NIGHT.

The burned district to-night presents a weird aspect, as scattered over its surface, amid the ruins, are hundreds of smoldering fires which give forth a glare that lights up all the scene. Standing in the centre of the district the observer sees only a few remnants of upright walls, here and there, and the ground surface seems only a waste of fire. Seeing this without limit in the dim, uncertain light, he can hardly believe he is not in the midst of that awful desolation he has been taught is to come with the wreck of worlds. This is the scene to-night, but with daybreak will come hundreds of workmen, as there have been this afternoon, digging in the hot ruins for safes, putting up placards on these tottering walls, announcing where the men who lately did business within them can be found, and everywhere will be seen the pluck and energy that gave the fire such splendid food, and which will speedily leave the site of these ruins with buildings as good as those which have been destroyed. There might be columns of incidents sent showing all this, showing how the city has never lost its equipoise, and is even now preparing to lift herself from her ashes, but

Warning has come from Gen. Eckert, Superintendent of the Telegraph, who has done his utmost to accommodate the public, that the wires are crowded beyond their capacity for to-night. It can only be added, therefore, that while this has been called another Chicago disaster it is far different in the amount of immediate misery to individuals, it has caused. Except a few tenements there has hardly been a dwelling destroyed, and consequently there have been no thousands of families driven into the streets "seeking a refuge they knew not where to find." This fire has been a blow at business interests rather than at social life, and although many families after a time will feel its effects, there have been and will be here none of those harrowing scenes of human suffering, in consequence of sudden homelessness which made Chicago so terribly dramatic. Havoc has done its worst, to-morrow the work of regeneration will begin in earnest, and Boston afford one more, and not the least, notable example of the fortitude and energy of the American people.

The Condition of Funds in the Sub-Treasury and Bank Vaults—The Post-office Improvements.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—The funds of the Sub-Treasury were removed from the Exchange today to the Custom-house. A file of marines from the Navy-Yard escorted the treasure.

The Post-office is temporarily located in Faneuil Hall. Postmaster Burt does everything possible, under the circumstances, to expedite the distribution of mail matter.

THE BANKS.

The inner safe of the Freeman's Bank, over which there was considerable anxiety, has been opened, and the contents found to be safe. The outer safe fell from the second story and broke a hole in the side, and depositors' trunks, with their valuables, are all destroyed. The bank will probably lose nothing. The vaults of the other banks, with their contents, are safe. The books of the Hide and Leather Bank are, however, destroyed.

It is impossible to give anything like an accurate or even approximate report of the insurance. Some of the largest firms have had no time to look over their policies. At an informal meeting of the leading insurance officers today, the statement was made that the losses would be nearly paid in full.

IMPROVEMENTS SUGGESTED.

Propositions are being urged for the making of new street lines on the burnt district, and also for the erection of a Merchants' Exchange building.

A committee has been appointed to ask the General Government to purchase the burned over lots adjoining the new Post-office for enlarging that building; and also to request the Massachusetts Senators and Representatives in Congress to secure the passage of an act of Congress allowing the same drawback on building material as was allowed to Portland and Chicago.

The Committee of Twenty citizens has voted to request Gov. Washburn to call a special session of the Legislature to authorize the City of Boston to issue a sufficient amount of seven per cent. bonds to aid the sufferers in rebuilding the burnt district.

CASUALTIES FEARED.

Joseph Burr, of Dorchester, and George Smith, of Neponset, came to this city on Saturday evening to see the fire, and have not been seen since. Saturday evening, they were in the vicinity of Chauncey-street. It is feared that they have been killed by falling walls.

N. B. Abbott, a Charleston fireman, is missed by his friends, and fears for his safety are entertained.

DARKNESS.

The city is in darkness to-night, owing to the disconnecting of the main gas-pipes from the burnt districts. The publishing and printing of the newspapers, and all other necessary work, is being done to-night by lamp and candle light. All fears of the rekindling of the flames are at an end.

ARRIVAL OF NEW-YORK THIEVES.

The owl train from New-York, due at 4 o'clock this morning, arrived at 7 o'clock with several car loads of roughs and thieves, who cleaned out all the refreshment saloons en route, and committed other robberies and outrages.

THE AUTHORITIES READY FOR THEM.

The military force in Boston will be increased if necessary.

A battalion of cavalry has been added to the military guard of the burning district which now numbers 1,500 men. Attempts at robbery and incendiarism will be summarily dealt with. The streets are almost impassable from the crowds of people in the vicinity of the fire.

AN INCENDIARY ARRESTED.

James Tully was arrested by a soldier early this morning, while setting fire to a building on [illegible].

GENERAL NOTES.

[illegible] Interest Manifested in Washington—[illegible]—Sentiment in Other Cities.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The fire has been the absorbing theme of interest today, and newspaper extras have had an immense sale. Nearly every resident of Boston who could get away has left for that city.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 11.—The Common Council of this city have referred to the Supervisors of the Fire Department a resolution to call on the citizens to meet to-morrow night and form fire brigades to keep up the efficiency of the Fire Department.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 11.—The Common Council of this city, upon the call of Mayor Wilder, held a meeting today at which a preamble and resolutions were adopted tendering the sympathy of the Corporation to the people of Boston.

Mayor Gaston, of Boston, telegraphs Mayor Medill that the Relief Committee will gratefully accept pecuniary assistance.

The Chicago Council this evening requested the Relief and Aid Society to remit immediately to Boston, $100,000 of the fund remaining from the charity of the world.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 11.—The City Council, at a meeting this evening, adopted resolutions expressing sympathy and offering aid to the sufferers by the fire at Boston, and appointed a committee to take immediate steps for rendering assistance.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—At a meeting of the Citizens' Relief Committee today, Mayor Gaston read dispatches from Gov. Geary, of Pennsylvania, the Mayors of Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, Providence, and other cities, tendering sympathy and aid.

A committee of ladies has been formed especially to look after the thousands of sewing girls thrown out of employment.

Hon. Otis Norcross, Treasurer of the Relief Fund, received today a check from Messrs. Blake Bros. & Co. for $10,000.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 11.—The Common Council, this afternoon, appointed a committee of two Aldermen and two Councilmen to communicate with the Boston authorities, and, if found necessary, visit that city, and ascertain what aid Cincinnati may be able to render them in their misfortune.

The Board of Aldermen on Mansard Roofs.

The Board met at 1 o'clock yesterday, John Cochrane, President, in the chair.

On motion, the Superintendent of Public Buildings was directed not to grant permits for the erection of Mansard roofs upon any building now being erected, or to be erected hereafter, unless the same be constructed of fire-proof material; and to withdraw all permits outstanding and not yet acted upon, unless a clause be inserted covering the desire of the Council, that fire-proof material be used.

The Board then adjourned.

The Boston Fire in New-Jersey.

The losses sustained by Boston merchants will affect the business property of Newark more seriously than was at first supposed. Among the leather dealers and harness and trunk manufacturers the loss is more directly felt, for they have large debts outstanding in Boston. The manufacturers of saddlery and coach hardware are also heavily burdened by the calamity. Boston had been one of the best of markets for their articles of manufacture, and its merchants had secured a high credit. The Clark Thread manufactory had an agency in Boston, which was destroyed, and they also had outstanding debts that are expected to prove a total loss. A large amount of stock of Boston companies was also held in Newark. The Newark insurance companies have not suffered to any considerable extent. The heaviest loser is the Citizens', which loses $22,000. Its surplus is $150,000. The jewelry manufacturers are said to be losers to some extent, but none of them are crippled by the losses. In Paterson the heaviest losers are Dale Brothers, silk manufacturers, who have lost $125,000 on stock on hand at their agency in Boston.

Action of the Post-Office Department.

The following dispatch has been received at the New-York Post-office:

E. S. Petherbridge, Chief Special Agent Post-Office Department:

Organize force at your command and proceed there with to Boston, to render all possible assistance to Post-office officials. JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster-General.

The Major, with Mr. S. H. Knapp, Superintendent of Mails, New-York Post-office, is now in Boston, rendering all the aid in their power. The New-York Post-office is making up mails direct for Boston and vicinity, and a force of clerks has been sent to Boston so that the public will not suffer any detention of their mails.

Suspension of Two Insurance Companies in Worcester.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 11.—The People's Insurance Company, of this city, lost over half a million dollars by the Boston fire, and the directors have voted to call in policies for cancellation, and discontinue the business.

The First National Insurance Company lose $50,000, which will be raised by assessment on the stockholders.

The Bay State Insurance Company lose $260,000, and have suspended for the present.

The Merchants' and Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company lose over $200,000, but will continue business.

None of the other Worcester companies lose heavily.

Philadelphia Insurance Offices.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 11.—The following is a tabular statement of the actual losses of the Philadelphia companies by the Boston fire:

Insurance Company of North America	$900,000
Union Mutual	24,000
Delaware Mutual	400,000
Fame	30,000
Franklin	500,000
Girard	50,000
Pennsylvania	300,000
State of Pennsylvania	100,000
American	300,000
Total	$2,604,000

Cotton Orders Countermanded.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 11.—The news of the Boston fire had a marked effect in business circles here today. Nearly all cotton orders were countermanded.

ANOTHER DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

A Sewing-Machine Frame Factory in Twenty-Eighth-Street Gutted—The Fire Brigade Save Surrounding Buildings by Hard Work—Total Loss, $35,000.

The four-story brick building Nos. 473, 475, and 477 First-avenue, on the south-west corner of Twenty-eighth-street, occupied by Thomas Vandyke as a sewing-machine frame manufactory, was completely gutted by fire last night. The factory runs back on the south side of Twenty-eighth-street fully one hundred feet, and from the main building abuts a corrugated iron extension four stories high, which reaches and joins the rear wall of the five-story tenement-house No. 471 First-avenue. The large factory of the Manhattan Brass Company, numbering from 461 to 469 First-avenue, fills up the remainder of the block on First-avenue from Twenty-seventh to Twenty-eighth-street. At 9 o'clock flames were discovered issuing from the western window of the second story, on the Twenty-eighth-street side.

Owing to the extremely inflammable nature of the property in the burning building, a fire of more than ordinary destructiveness was likely to occur, and a second alarm was sent out. The building—of an old and semi-rotten character, and full of timber—burned fiercely. West of the burning building on Twenty-eighth-street, and reaching back into the centre of the block, is a large lumber-yard. It being feared that the sparks from the fire would ignite the lumber, two engines were set at work on that side of the building.

The second alarm brought to the scene the second reserve force of steamers. The extension building burned rapidly. A third alarm was sent out, and the remaining engines of the Department brought into service. Every effort of the firemen was bent toward the saving of the tenement-house No. 471 First-avenue, which, from its close proximity to the extension of the factory, was in extreme danger. The occupants of the building were removed and possession taken by the firemen. The manufactory building, owned by the Manhattan Brass Company and valued at $21,000, was damaged $10,000, partially insured. The exact loss of Vandyke could not be ascertained, as for some unexplained reason Mr. Vandyke refused to furnish any statement of the value of his stock or amount of his insurance. From other sources, however, it was ascertained that his loss on stock and machinery reaches $25,000; insured in the North British, Star of New-York, and Ætna and Hartford Companies, of Hartford, Conn., for $15,000. The origin of the fire is not known, everything having, it is said, been all right on the closing of the factory. Fire Marshal McSpedon will make a strict investigation.

The Assistant Aldermen.

At the meeting of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, yesterday, a communication was read from the Health Department, in reply to a resolution of the Board adopted Oct. 17, requesting information as to the authority by which the work of removing night-soil has been taken out of the hands of the regularly-licensed night-scavengers and awarded to one or two other individuals. The communication set forth that the work was not given to one or two individuals particularly; that the change was necessary in order to comply with the ordinance of the Sanitary code, requiring the use of air-tight apparatus to prevent the escape of noxious or offensive odors. The communication was referred to the Committee on Health.

A resolution was passed, in accordance with the petition from citizens living and doing business in the neighborhood of Astor-square, for the removal of the urinal there, directing the Commissioner of Public Works to abate the nuisance by causing the instant removal of the urinal.

THE ART OF CATTLE DRIVING.

Scenes at Communipaw—Texan Steers and Mexican Vaqueros.

An exhibition of the well-known skill of Mexican vaqueros in the art of driving and lassoing the half-wild cattle of their country was recently given at the Capitoline Grounds, in Brooklyn, by a troop of these men, who had been brought east by an enterprising showman. Among the spectators on the occasion appears to have been a New-York butcher, who does an extensive business in Texas cattle. To him occurred the idea that the Mexicans might be more usefully employed than in the show business, and forthwith he engaged two of the most skillful in the troop as drovers. These men were sent over to the Communipaw Cattle Yards, and on Friday they gave an example there of their skill. Three Texan steers—wiry, active, and long-horned, as these animals are, and driven to the verge of madness by the sufferings of their three weeks' journey in the cars—were turned out into a large inclosure. The hundreds of men engaged in the abattoir and about the yards gathered to view the scene. Scarcely had the maddened cattle rushed into the inclosure, when the vaqueros dashed in on their active ponies, and throwing their long lassoes over one of the steers, brought it at once to the ground. The animal's legs were immediately tied, and the men remounting, pursued the others, which were careering round the yard at a furious rate. Dashing beside one of them, a vaquero seized the animal's tail, and by a sudden and violent effort compelled it to perform an involuntary summersault. Scrambling to its feet, the furious beast rushed on, and the gate of the enclosure being thrown open, the steers were driven through the yards to the abattoir. This was a task which displayed the skill of the drivers quite as much as the lassoing. The animals, wild with rage and terror, ran furiously in every direction but the one they were wanted to go; but at every turn, they were met by one or the other of the vaqueros, shouting and flourishing his lasso; and no matter how rapid the rush of the animal, or how short the turns it made, the nimble ponies of the drivers were always before it, till the panting and half-exhausted animals were finally driven into the pens of the slaughter-house. The vaqueros then returned to the yard where they had left the third steer, and untying its legs, an operation requiring the greatest activity and skill to perform safely, the animal was speedily driven into the pen with its companions. The affair altogether occupied but a very short time, and excited the admiration of the immense numbers assembled to witness it. Ordinarily, if a Texan steer gets mad, and breaks loose, the whole tribe of drovers indeed, everybody in the yards, turn out to hunt it, and the scene becomes exciting, not to say dangerous. Sometimes the maddened animal escapes altogether and rushing down the road into Jersey City, clears the streets everywhere before it. Many accidents of this character have happened, and the instances of people being killed by these furious creatures, before a rifle could be brought to bear on them, are not altogether unknown. By the employment of vaqueros it is hoped these accidents will in future be avoided, for the animal ever so furious, the unerring lasso will bring it helpless to the ground in an instant.

A new system of killing the cattle at the abattoir has also been inaugurated, which does away with the dangerous practice of securing the animals in the slaughter-pens. When the cattle have been driven into a pen, one of the killers mounts on a wide plank placed above and across it for the purpose, and selecting the fated beast, strikes it with a heavy spear at the junction of the spinal column with the skull. The beast drops instantly, like a log. The door of the pen is then partially opened, and a rope being dropped over the horns, the animal is dragged out. This is regarded as a far better system than the old one of striking the beast on the head with an ax. The animal is killed almost instantly, and there is no danger to the men engaged in the operation.

MEXICO.

Extension of the Tariff of 1856—Privileges of the "Free Zone" Restored.

MATAMORAS, Nov. 11.—By order of the Supreme Government the tariff of 1856 for the importation of merchandise to the interior remains in force until the 31st of December, 1872, and the privileges of the free zone have been fully restored.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12—1 A. M.—The barometer has continued to fall from Lake Ontario to Virginia and over the Middle and Eastern States, with south-westerly to south-easterly winds, cloudy weather, and rain; in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, variable south-easterly and north-westerly winds and partly cloudy weather, with occasional rain in the former, prevail; in the North-west and thence to the upper lakes and Lake Erie and to the Ohio Valley, south-westerly to north-westerly winds; partly cloudy weather, with light rain, in the Ohio Valley, and light snow in the Upper Mississippi Valley.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will rise in the Upper Mississippi Valley and thence over Michigan and to the Ohio Valley, with cold, partly cloudy and clearing weather; in the Gulf and South Atlantic States, clearing and clear weather, with light, variable winds; on the lower lakes, and thence to West Virginia, clearing weather, with north-westerly winds; in New-England and the Middle States, south-easterly to south-westerly winds, cloudy weather and rain.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The horse disease is spreading rapidly in Cincinnati and Milwaukee.

Five feet of snow fell at the Emma Mine, Little Cottonwood, Utah, yesterday.

The horse disease is abating in Chicago, but spreading in the country towns in that region.

Col. Krzyzanowski has been appointed Special Agent of the Treasury Department for New-Orleans.

The fifth annual fair of the Central Agricultural and Mechanical Association, at Selma, Ala., opens today.

Marshal Harlow has received the money to pay off his deputies, for services on election day. The amount will aggregate about $40,000.

Annie Lambert, aged five years, living at No. 65 Chestnut-street, died last night from the effect of burns, received while playing about a fire in a vacant lot, Saturday evening.

An unknown negro, who was confined in Bloodville, Ky., Jail, charged with an infamous crime, was taken from the prison last night by a party of citizens and hanged.

Leavitt Alley, the alleged murderer of Abijah Ellis, was fully committed yesterday, in Boston. John Tibbetts was held in $1,000 bonds as the principal witness.

Bob Neil and Stew Wilson, two noted pocket-book-dropper thieves, were held for examination at the Tombs, yesterday, for swindling John Johnson, of Hudson-street, out of $50.

Col. Robert H. Cowan, formerly President of the Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, one of the most prominent citizens of North Carolina, died in Wilmington, N. C., yesterday morning.

Henry Derby was, yesterday, convicted, in the Court of Sessions, of stealing a watch and some money from a Mr. Ross, of No. [illegible] Tompkins-avenue, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

Bridget and John Hawkins, whose child, ten years old, died in July last, at their place of abode, No. 68 Adams-street, from starvation and neglect, were placed on trial, yesterday, in the Court of Sessions, on a charge of manslaughter.

In the village of Central Falls, R. I., this morning, Mary Hughes died of injuries received from her husband, while both were intoxicated. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of murder against Francis Hughes, who is in custody.

The horse disease is rapidly disappearing. The new complaint—horse dropsy—is affecting many of the animals that were longest afflicted with the distemper. The cars are increasing their force, though the full complement is not yet put in service.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 11.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200 Western Union...	75	870 Union Pacific...	21¼
100 do...	74½	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100 Pacific Mail...	[illegible]	North-western...	[illegible]
Tol. & Wab...	[illegible]	Ohio & Miss...	[illegible]
N. Y. C. & H...	[illegible]	Rock Island...	[illegible]
Lake Shore...	[illegible]	B. H. & E...	[illegible]
Erie Railway...	[illegible]	C., C. & I. C...	[illegible]
North-western Pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Han. & St. Jo...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100 Atlantic Mail...	15	[illegible]	[illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10¼ A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, 20C. '81... 114¼ | $5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, R. 108

10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67... 114⅛

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$1,000 S. C. 6s, n. J. & J.	[illegible]	300 Pacific Mail...	[illegible]
20,000 Tenn. 6s, new...	75	[illegible]	[illegible]
Virginia 6s Con.	[illegible]	Atlantic Mail	[illegible]
Mich. S. 2d.	[illegible]	Erie Railroad	[illegible]
Cen. Pac. G'd bds.	[illegible]	Lake Shore	[illegible]
U. Pac. R. 1st.	[illegible]	Union Pacific	[illegible]
U. Pacific L. G.	[illegible]	Cleve. & Pitts. G'd	[illegible]
Chi. & N. W. 1st.	[illegible]	Harlem Railroad	[illegible]
Mich. So. S. F.	[illegible]	Chi. & N. W.	[illegible]
Gt. West. 2d.	[illegible]	Tol., W. & W.	[illegible]
C. R. I. & P. 7s.	[illegible]	Han. & St. Jo. R.	[illegible]
Chi. & Alt. Inc.	[illegible]	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	[illegible]
St. L. & I. M. 1st.	[illegible]	N. J. Central	[illegible]
Mil. & St. P. 1st.	[illegible]	Mil. & St. P.	[illegible]
M. & St. P. 7s G.	[illegible]	Chi. & R. I.	[illegible]
Harlem 1st.	[illegible]	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	[illegible]
Buf. C. & M. 1st.	[illegible]	Del., L. & West.	[illegible]
Fourth Nat. Bank	[illegible]	N. J. Southern R.	[illegible]
Park Bank	[illegible]	C., C. & I. C.	[illegible]
American Coal Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canton Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consolidation Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. & H.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mariposa Pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bost. H. & E. 1st.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
West. Union	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Panama Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ill. Cen. R.	119	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quicksilver M. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quicksilver Pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Adams Express	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am. M. Union Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wells-Fargo Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio & Miss.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12¼ AND 2½ P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, R. '81... 114¼ | $1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67... 114⅛

150,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67... 114⅛ | 5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68... 114¼

40,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67... 114⅛

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ O'CLOCK.

100 Consol. Coal...	[illegible]	100 North-western...	[illegible]
100 New Central Coal.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100 Western Union...	74½	North-western Pf.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	St. Paul Pref.	[illegible]
Erie Railroad	[illegible]	Lake Shore	[illegible]
Mich. Central	[illegible]	Union Pacific	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	Ohio & Miss.	[illegible]
Atlantic Mail	[illegible]	C., C. & I. C.	[illegible]
Am. M. U. Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toledo & Wab.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bost. H. & Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. C. & Hud.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

200 Rock Island...	105½	200 C. C. & I. C...	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$20,000 Tenn. 6s, old...	74½	2000 Erie Railr'd b. c.	[illegible]
1,000 N. Car. 6s, old.	[illegible]	Chi. & R. I.	[illegible]
N. C. 6s, sp. tax.	[illegible]	L. S. & M. S. b. c.	[illegible]
Ala. 8s, M. & E.	[illegible]	Chi. & Pitts. G'd.	[illegible]
C. Pac. G. bds.	[illegible]	Chi. & N. W.	[illegible]
Un. Pacific 1st.	[illegible]	C. & N. W. Pf.	[illegible]
Un. P. L. G.	[illegible]	Mil. & St. P.	[illegible]
New Cen. Coal	[illegible]	Union Pacific	[illegible]
M'y'd Coal	[illegible]	N. J. Central	[illegible]
Canton Co.	[illegible]	Tol., W. & W.	[illegible]
West. Un.	[illegible]	Del., L. & W.	[illegible]
American Coal	[illegible]	Han. & St. Jo.	[illegible]
Quick. Min. Co.	[illegible]	H. & St. J. Pf.	[illegible]
Adams Express	[illegible]	Ohio & Miss.	[illegible]
Am. M. U. Ex.	[illegible]	B., H. & Erie	[illegible]
U. S. Express	[illegible]	C., C. & I. C.	[illegible]
W. F. Express	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. C. & H. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
600 Harlem Railroad	117	[illegible]	[illegible]

SALES FROM 3½ TO 4 P. M.

200 Western Union...	74½	100 St. Paul Pref...	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Del., Lack. & W'n	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Han. & St. Jo.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Union Pacific	[illegible]
Consol. Coal	[illegible]	North-western	[illegible]
New Central Coal	47	North-western Pf.	[illegible]
Am. M. U. Ex.	[illegible]	Ohio & Miss.	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	Rock Island	[illegible]
St. Paul	[illegible]	Union Pacific	[illegible]
American Coal	[illegible]	C., C. & I. C.	[illegible]
U. S. Express	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wells Fargo Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. C. & Hud.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toledo & Wab.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Shore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bos. H. & E.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MONDAY, Nov. 11—P. M.

The Wall-street markets today, while greatly shocked by the great Boston calamity, have been comparatively free from panic. Even the mercurial Stock Exchange behaved with more good sense than under a similar calamity at Chicago about this time last year. It is not overlooked that the circumstances are widely different as affecting the apprehended drafts upon the New-York Money market, and different also in respect to the class of people at the scene of the disaster, upon whom the heaviest losses (without, as at Chicago, intense personal suffering) will fall. The proverbial thrift, and large and substantial wealth of Boston, greatly localize the financial effects of the destruction of property, immense as it undoubtedly is. The losses upon the underwriters, outside of Boston, are better distributed than in the case of Chicago, and it is safe to say that nine-tenths of the claims will be promptly met in New-York, Hartford, Philadelphia, &c., without impairing the Capital of the Fire Insurance Offices interested. The whole of the large claims upon the English Agencies will be paid at once, and whatever defaults or deficiencies may occur with the local offices of Boston, it is satisfactory to know that the damage to or destruction of Insurance Capital will fall upon New-England Shareholders, who, as a rule, are well able to bear the loss.

The day being confessedly an important one on the street, because of the Boston fire and the previous adverse news from London, a general and very serious disturbance to business was looked for early in the day, and certainly few or no interests connected with the Money market, the Banking movements, the Treasury, or the Stock Exchange, failed to be sensibly alive to the course of public confidence under this unexpected and very severe trial. It would be affectation to question its importance, and folly to say that it has little or no significance to the future of financial affairs. At the same time it is proper to report, this Afternoon, that the shock has thus far been bravely met. Even speculation on the Stock Exchange, after running to the verge of panic on the opening of the market this morning, by eager sales of the Railroads and Miscellaneous Shares, like Western Telegraph and Pacific Mail, at a decline of 5@7 ℔ cent., soon recovered a fair measure of confidence and a good portion of the fall in prices, and the closing figures at 4 o'clock, while considerably lower on a number of the Stocks than on Saturday Afternoon, show that the force of the bad news spent itself early in the day. It is soon to say that the after effects of the great losses in Boston have already been discounted. Something will depend upon the course of the Money Market, which, at the close today, manifested signs of stringency, and upon the decided action of the Government in affording all proper relief from the Treasury. On the last-named point it is satisfactory to notice that most of our contemporaries who tartly and ungenerously criticised the timely action of the Government in October, and the determination of the Treasury to draw upon its revenues of Greenbacks, as well as Gold, in every case of real need, now favor immediate relief from this or any other Government resource. Whether anything of the kind will be done or not, without allowing time to develop the necessities of the occasion, seems, at the hour of our report, somewhat doubtful, but we incline to the belief that if the calamity to the Boston Capitalists and Fire Insurance Companies, of the losses thrown upon the Fire Underwriters in other quarters should bring out a very large offering of U. S. 5-20s to the Sinking Fund on Wednesday, the purchases on that day will be liberally increased, provided the Bonds are offered at or under the equivalent of Gold.

The sales of Gold after opening at a further advance on Saturday's sales, with transactions at 114¼@114⅜, fell back to 113⅞@113⅝, and so left off. The Cash Gold was easy, notwithstanding orders have been left at the Treasury to put up about $1,000,000 for export on Wednesday. Exchange continued at 110¼@110½ sight, and 108¾ ℔ cent. 60 days.

Closing Quotations—Nov. 11.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States New 5s	110	109½
U. S. 5-20s, May and Nov.	112¾	112½
U. S. 5-20s, Jan. and July	115¼	114¾
American Gold	113⅞	113⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	108¾	108⅝
N. Y. Central and Hudson	95	93
Chicago and Rock Island	109¾	107
North-west Common	89¼	83
Pacific Mail	90⅜	84
St. Paul Preferred	75¼	73½
St. Paul Common	55¼	52
Ohio and Mississippi	46¼	43½
Western Union Telegraph	78¼	75¼
Erie	50¼	48¼
Union Pacific	36¼	33¾
Lake Shore	91¼	88
C., Chicago and Ind. Central	32¼	30¼
Toledo and Wabash	71¼	67¼

At the very close of the Exchange at 4 o'clock, the general speculation was firm.

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States, at the close of the day, are as follows:

6 ℔ cent., reg., '81	114¼	5-20 coup., n. i. '65	114⅛
6 ℔ cent., coup., '81	114¼	5-20 reg., '67	114⅛
5-20 reg., '62	112¼	5-20 coup., '67	115
5-20 coup., '62	112¼	5-20 reg., '68	[illegible]
5-20 reg., '64	112¼	5-20 coup., '68	114½
5-20 coup., '64	112¼	10-40 registered	107½
5-20 reg., '65	112¼	10-40 coupon	108
5-20 coup., '65	112¼	5s coup., '81	[illegible]
5-20 reg., n. i. '65	114¼	6s currency	113¼

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old	74	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. iss.	[illegible]
Tenn. 6s, new	75	Louisiana 6s	[illegible]
Va. 6s, new	[illegible]	La. 8s, Levee, of '75	[illegible]
Va. 6s, consol. bonds	[illegible]	Connecticut 6s	[illegible]
Va. 6s, def. bonds	[illegible]	Alabama 8s	[illegible]
N. C. 6s, old	[illegible]	Kentucky 6s	[illegible]
N. C. to N. C. R. R. Co.	[illegible]	N. Y. reg. Bounty L.	[illegible]
N. C., new	[illegible]	N. Y. coup. Bounty L.	[illegible]
N. C., special tax	[illegible]	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	[illegible]
S. Car. 6s	[illegible]	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	[illegible]
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July	[illegible]	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	[illegible]
S. C. 6s, April & Oct.	[illegible]	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	[illegible]
Missouri 6s	[illegible]		

The following bids for the Railway Mortgages were made at the Exchange Board:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	[illegible]	Toledo & Wabash 2d.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. est.	[illegible]	Great West. 1st, '88	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub	[illegible]	Great West. 2d, '93	[illegible]
Erie 1st Extended	[illegible]	Galena & Chi. Ext.	[illegible]
Erie 4th, 7s, '80	[illegible]	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	[illegible]
Long Dock Bonds	[illegible]	N. J. Southern 1st 7s	[illegible]
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	[illegible]	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d	[illegible]
Mich. Cen. 1st, 8s, '82	112	Clev. & Pitts. Con. S. F.	[illegible]
Mich. Southern 7s, 2d	[illegible]	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	[illegible]
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7s	[illegible]	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	[illegible]
Clev. P. & Ash. Old B.	[illegible]	Chicago & Alton Inc.	[illegible]
Buff. & Erie New Bs.	[illegible]	Ohio & Miss. Con.	[illegible]
Lake Shore C. C. Bs.	[illegible]	St. L. & Iron M. 1st	[illegible]
Cen. Pacific Gold Bds.	[illegible]	Mil. & St. Paul 1st, 8s	[illegible]
Union Pacific 1st Bds.	[illegible]	Mil. & St. Paul 7s, Gd.	[illegible]
Union Pac. L. G. 7s	[illegible]	Mil. & St. Paul 1st	[illegible]
Union Pac. Inc. 10s	[illegible]	Col., C. & I. C. 1st	[illegible]
Bell. & So. Ill. 1st 8s	[illegible]	Col., C. & I. C. 2d	[illegible]
Alton & T. H. 2d Pref.	[illegible]	Tol., P. & War. W. D.	[illegible]
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	[illegible]	Tol., P. & War. M.	[illegible]
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	[illegible]	Bos., H. & E. 1st, 7s	[illegible]
Han. & St. Jo. Conv.	[illegible]	Bos., H. & E. Guar.	[illegible]

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1872.

Gold receipts	$[illegible]
Gold payments	[illegible]
Gold balance	45,[illegible]
Currency receipts	311,[illegible]
Currency payments	729,[illegible]
Currency balance	[illegible]
Customs	260,000 00

The earnings of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway were, for the month of

October, 1872	$137,[illegible]
October, 1871	[illegible]
Increase	$[illegible]

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

NOVEMBER INVESTMENTS.

To those who have funds to invest in large or small amounts, or who wish to increase their income from means already invested in other less profitable securities, we recommend, after full investigation, the Seven-Thirty Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. Bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. gold interest, (equal now to eight and a quarter currency,) and sold at par, they yield an income considerably more than one-third greater than United States five-twenties. They are Coupon and Registered, the lowest denomination being $100, the highest $10,000.

Nearly one-third of the Main Line of the Road will be completed and in operation, with a large business, the present season. All the property and rights of the Company, including a most valuable Land Grant, averaging about 23,000 acres per mile of road, are pledged as security for the first mortgage bonds now offered.

All marketable stocks and bonds are received in exchange at current prices. Descriptive pamphlets and maps, showing Route of Road, Connections, Tributary Country, &c., will be furnished on application.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
New-York, Philadelphia, and Washington.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

Bills of Exchange, circular notes, travelers' and commercial credits issued, available in all parts of the world.

Deposits received, subject to check at sight. Interest allowed on all daily balances.

Collections made. Investment orders executed.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY R. R. CO. 7 PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED. FOR SALE BY KIDDER, PEABODY & CO., NO. 45 WALL-ST.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 11, 1872.

COFFEE—A very moderate inquiry has been noted for Rio, prices of which, however, remain as last quoted, on quite limited offerings of desirable grades, the total stock in first hands being only [illegible] bags. No important sales transpired here today. [illegible] The jobbing trade was slow, but prices ruled steady. [illegible]

COTTON—Has been in light demand for early delivery at a decline of 1-16c. ℔ lb. [illegible] The receipts at this port today were 11,937 bales, [illegible] The reported receipts at the shipping ports today were 18,104 bales, and thus far this week [illegible] bales, against [illegible] bales same time the preceding week, and since September [illegible] bales, against [illegible] bales [illegible]

[illegible]

FISH—There has been a limited call for stock, with prices generally favoring purchasers. [illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—[illegible]

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been quoted [illegible]

LIME—Rockland has been selling moderately at $1 25 for Common and $1 75 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been quiet but held with confidence; [illegible] ...Of Spirits Turpentine, sales were confined to [illegible] bbls, in lots, at [illegible] ℔ gallon; market weaker.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, firm but inactive at 14¼c.... Refined sold to the extent of 5,000 bbls. (old contracts) at 27½c., with 27½c. given as the regular quotation; market strong.... At Philadelphia, contracts to the amount of 2,000 bbls. were recorded at 26½c., with holders generally asking [illegible]. Refined, in cases, quoted at 32½c.@[illegible]. Naphtha, 13¼c.@13½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand, mostly in a jobbing way, at firm prices. [illegible]

SUGARS—Holders of Raw Sugars have been quite firm in their views, [illegible]

WOOL—Desirable lots of domestic have been held with decidedly more confidence, at higher but irregular prices, in view of the light receipts at this point and the reported destruction by fire of most, if not all, of the supply recently available in the Boston market. [illegible]

FREIGHTS—In the way of berth freights, business was comparatively slow, but rates were essentially unaltered. [illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PARALYSIS AND OTHER NERVOUS diseases, cured by Dr. Taylor's method, Dr. G. H. Taylor's book explaining processes, &c., may be ordered of S. R. WELLS, Publisher, No. 389 Broadway. Price $1.

VISIT SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.—Free Exhibition every NIGHT. Particulars see auction head.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ENGLISH RAILROAD IRON.

Of the ordinary and extra qualities, with immediate deliveries. [illegible] for sale by

VIBBARD, FOOTE & CO.,
No. 40 Broadway, and No. 20 New-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., HAS REmoved his private hospital to the vicinity of his residence, No. 42 Fifth-av. Spacious apartments and competent nurses are provided, for those who require careful dietetics or constant surgical attendance. Specialty: The more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera, Hernia and its [illegible] the associate disease, Irritability of the Bladder; Varicocele, Hemorrhoids; Fistula. Consultations at Dr. D.'s residence from 8 to 9, 1 to 2, and 7 to 8, evenings.

FINANCIAL.

$5,000,000

SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

THE

CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND THIRTY YEARS'

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER. REGISTERED OR COUPON PAYABLE IN LONDON OR NEW-YORK.

AT 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

THIS ROAD, WITH THE CANADA SOUTHERN, FORMS THE NEW TRUNK AIR-LINE FROM BUFFALO TO CHICAGO. IT IS UNDER THE SAME CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT, AND IS BEING BUILT BY THE SAME PARTIES WHO BUILT THE CANADA SOUTHERN: MILTON COURTRIGHT, JOHN F. TRACY, DAVID DOWS, WILLIAM L. SCOTT, HENRY FARNAM, R. A. FORSYTH, JOHN M. BURKE, M. L. SYKES, JR., ALL DIRECTORS BOTH IN THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WEST AND THE CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND; GEORGE OPDYKE, OF THE NEW-YORK MIDLAND, SIDNEY DILLON, DANIEL DREW, JOHN ROSS, DAVID STEWART, SAMUEL J. TILDEN, KENYON COX, AND OTHER PROMINENT RAILROAD MEN. THE ROAD IS BEING RAPIDLY BUILT IN THE BEST POSSIBLE MANNER, WITH SIXTY-POUND STEEL RAILS THROUGHOUT ITS ENTIRE LINE, AND WILL BE COMPLETED DURING THE COMING YEAR; NEARLY ONE-HALF OF THE ROAD WILL BE COMPLETED AND IN RUNNING ORDER BY THE 1ST OF JANUARY NEXT, SO THAT THE ENTIRE LINE FROM BUFFALO TO CHICAGO, WILL, WITHIN THAT TIME, BE IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION. THE BUILDERS OF THIS ROAD CONTROL ENOUGH OF THE LEADING LINES RUNNING FROM CHICAGO TO INSURE AN ENORMOUS BUSINESS FROM THE START. TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION THE IMPORTANT FACT, PATENT TO ALL WHO STUDY THE STATISTICS OF TRADE, THAT THE PRESENT TRUNK LINES, NOW TAXED TO THEIR UTMOST CAPACITY, ARE NOT AFFORDING FACILITIES EQUAL TO THE GREAT AND CONSTANTLY-INCREASING DEMAND FOR TRANSPORTATION, AND THAT THIS ROAD, THROUGH ITS ENTIRE LENGTH, BEING PRACTICALLY STRAIGHT AND LEVEL AND SHORTER BY THIRTY-FIVE MILES THAN BY ANY OTHER NOW BUILT, OR THAT CAN BE BUILT, it must be apparent that this line is not only needed, but must be a great success. The proceeds of these Bonds will complete and equip the entire road, and we confidently recommend them as a most safe and profitable investment.

Pamphlets and all information furnished by

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.

GUARANTEED BONDS ON A COMPLETED ROAD.

THE CINCINNATI, RICHMOND AND FORT WAYNE RAILROAD CO.'S FIRST MORTGAGE

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

HAVING FIFTY YEARS TO RUN, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN, "not inferior to the present standard." Interest payable semi-annually in New-York, on the 1st day of June and December, and guaranteed jointly and severally by THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY, THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY, AND THE GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.

The road is completed and in full operation, and extends ninety miles from Fort Wayne to Richmond, Ind., and has contracts running ninety-nine years for the interchange of business with the above Companies, and with the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company. Price 92 1-2 and interest. Full particulars on application to

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
NO. 27 PINE-ST.

THE BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS, AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT.

SINKING FUND

Convertible Gold Bonds,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

We confidently recommend these Bonds as among the safest and best upon the market.

At present prices they yield to holders nearly nine per cent. on investment.

They are now admitted to regular dealing at the New-York Stock Exchange, and are also

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS

AND

DEALERS IN RAILROAD BONDS,

Keep on hand a variety of choice bonds to supply investors, furnish bonds advertised on the market at subscription prices, execute orders for Government securities, gold and railroad stocks, and do a

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,
NO. 31 PINE-ST.

C. D. WOOD. SAM'L D. DAVIS.
Formerly of Vermilye & Co.

AUSTIN BALDWIN, & CO.

BANKERS,
NO. 74 BROADWAY.

Letters of Credit for travelers, and Bills of Exchange issued on all the principal cities of Europe.

Correspondents in London,
CITY BANK OF LONDON.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the transfer-books of this Company will be closed at its general office on the 7th day of November, 1872, and remain closed till the 18th day of November, 1872, when the books will be reopened for transfers at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., who have been appointed transfer agents of this Company. By order of the Board. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 2[illegible], 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS will be held at the banking-rooms, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Nov. 12. Polls will be opened from [illegible]. THEO. D. WARREN, Cashier.

BONDS OF CITY OF ST. PAUL, MINN. Eight per Cent. Semi-annual interest in New-York. For sale at par and interest by FITCH, OTIS & CO., Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

CITY BONDS.

(7) Seven Jersey City WATER LOAN, due in 1902, for sale. First-class investment. GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

FINANCIAL.

Lake Ontario Shore R.R.

7 PER CENT. GOLD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

At 92 1-2 and Accrued Interest.

Issue $20,000 to the mile, in denominations of $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000. This enterprise is undertaken with subscriptions to the Capital Stock of over $2,000,000. Sixteen miles of the Road are finished and in operation, 44 miles in addition fully graded, and a total length of 35 miles of track will be laid this season, while the whole Road, of about 150 miles, with the exception of 8 miles of easy work, is entirely under contract to be finished by responsible and wealthy parties within the ensuing year.

The Road will extend from the City of Oswego to Lewiston, on the Niagara River, with branches to Suspension Bridge and Buffalo, connecting at its Western terminus with the Great Western, the Canada Southern, and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroads, and at Oswego with the New-York Midland, and by way of the Midland with the projected Boston, Hoosac and Oswego Railroad, which when built, will thus provide a route from Chicago to Boston 70 miles shorter than by any existing or contemplated line; connecting also at Oswego with the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad, and thence by the Vermont Central, a complete connection with the entire railroad system of Northern New-England; while connections at Oswego with the Syracuse and Oswego Railroad, secures access to the coal fields of Pennsylvania.

With these connections a large through business is assured. Running through populous towns and villages, and a rich agricultural district, the local business alone will doubtless take care of the interest on the First Mortgage Bonds. The assessed value of the farm property of the six counties through which the road passes is $194,319,052. Annual production is $31,492,340.

We confidently commend the above Loan as one of the most attractive and reliable ever offered. For sale by

GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

THE

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposits, Subject to Check at Sight. Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES, and especially for RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
S. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

ISSUED BY THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.

AND

GUARANTEED BY NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey. Its bonds are issued on the basis of half cost. They are GUARANTEED. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. THIS BOND OFFERS AN ADVANTAGE OVER ALL THE OTHER MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, IN THAT, WITH EQUAL SECURITY, IT IS LESS IN PRICE.

We commend it to investors.

For sale by

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
BANKERS,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,

BANKERS.

No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.

DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.

COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES. INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD. MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

CITY OF EVANSVILLE, INDIANA,

7 Per Cent. Bonds,

92 1-2 AND INTEREST.

This is the second City of the State, both as to population and commercial importance, and is growing rapidly.

Its Bonds are a first-class security.

For sale by

George Opdyke & Co.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.

BANKERS,

NO. 9 WALL-ST., N. Y.

FIVE PER CENT. Interest Allowed on Deposits.

The business of our firm is the same as any State or National Bank.

Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with any bank, except that we allow Five per Cent. Interest on all balances.

We buy and sell Notes, Stocks, Gold, Business paper, and collect Business Notes and Drafts throughout the United States, giving prompt returns.

TWELVE PER CENT. RAILROAD BONDS secured by first mortgage on improved real estate. Principal and interest payable in New-York. Interest semi-annually.

FITCH, OTIS & CO., Bankers,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE STOCK

For sale by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 2[illegible], 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank, and inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the banking rooms on TUESDAY, Nov. 12. Polls open from 12 A. M. to 1 P. M. W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

VISIT SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.—Free Exhibition every NIGHT. Particulars see auction head.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT.

STATE AID BONDS,

TO THE ARKANSAS CENTRAL RAILWAY,

A FIRST LIEN

ON THE REVENUE OF THE ROAD, [illegible] PER MILE,

At Seventy-five Cents

AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

This is the Great Central East and West route through Arkansas, CONNECTING THE THREE LARGEST CITIES IN THE STATE, Helena, Pine Bluff, and Little Rock, the Capital. This route has supported a LINE OF FIVE STEAMERS for several years. Connects with the GREAT COAL FIELDS west of Little Rock; and THE CATTLE TRADE from Texas, with unrestricted control of the COTTON PRODUCT FROM THE RICHEST PLANTATIONS IN THE WORLD. With these facts, careful investors will at once observe the immense traffic that awaits this route.

Interest payable 1st October and April, at the Union Trust Company, New-York.

Maps, circulars, pamphlets, giving full particulars of the loan, to be had by addressing the undersigned.

WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK,
Bankers, No. 42 Wall-st., New-York.

PARTIES HAVING MONEY TO LOAN AND THOSE WISHING TO BORROW ON IMPROVED PROPERTY IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN, Can always be accommodated. GEO. R. WALTON, Agent, No. 2 Park-row.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an election for directors of "The New-York City Rapid Transit Company," will be held at No. 25 West 4th-st., in the City of New-York, on FRIDAY, the 29th day of November, 1872.

The poll will open at 12 o'clock, noon, and remain open for one hour.

By order of the corporators.

C. VANDERBILT, Chairman.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1872.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1872.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE stock-holders of the Grand Tower Mining, Manufacturing and Transportation Company, for the election of Directors, will be held in the City of New-York, at the office of the Company, No. 36 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Dec. 10, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN CHILD, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF thirteen directors of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad Company for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company in Buffalo, on the 3d day of December, 1872. Polls open at 11 o'clock A. M. WM. F. MILLER, Secretary.

BUFFALO, Nov. 11, 1872.

RAILROAD, STATE, CITY AND COUNTY BONDS bought and sold by HANNA BROS., No. 11 Wall-st., and No. 7 New-st. Investment securities a specialty.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 11, 1872.

THE REGULAR GUARANTEED QUARterly dividend of this Company, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum on the new guaranteed stock, will be paid on and after the 2d of December proximo at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York. The transfer-books will close on the 18th inst. and reopen on the 2d of December.

GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER Cent. (4,) free of all taxes, has been declared, payable on and after 9th inst.

CHARLES B. VAN WYCK, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Department of Public Parks for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Eighty-eighth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the new road or Public Drive, and from Twelfth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to A. M. Soteldo, Jr., Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. [illegible] Nassau-street, (Room No. 24,) in the said City, on or before the 12th day of November, 1872, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week-days next after the said 12th day of November, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 11 o'clock A. M. That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 5th day of December, 1872. That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land lying and being on Eighty-eighth-street, between the Eighth-avenue and the new road, and between Twelfth-avenue and the Hudson River, and extending on either side of Eighty-eighth-street to the middle of the block, to the street thereto, in the City of New-York. That our report herein will be presented for confirmation to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held in the new Court-house in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 17th day of December, 1872, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, Oct. 18, 1872.

A. M. SOTELDO, Jr.,
JAMES S. HENNESSY,
THOMAS W. PITTMAN, Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Department of Public Parks and the Department of Public Works for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to acquiring title for the use of the public to all lands required for laying out a new street, running parallel to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, in an easterly direction from the Kingsbridge-road, across the Tenth-avenue, to the Boulevard, near the Harlem River, as laid out by resolution of the Commissioners of the Central Park, in the City of New-York.

Notice is hereby given to the owners, lessees and parties interested in any of the lands, buildings or premises to be taken or damaged in the above entitled proceeding, to deposit their title-deeds, leases or other documents relating to their ownership or interest in any such lands, buildings or premises, with the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in this matter, at their office, Number 32 Nassau-street, (Room 24,) on or before the 22d day of November, 1872, at 12 o'clock M.

That the street intended to be laid out and opened by this proceeding extends in an easterly direction from the Kingsbridge-road, across the Tenth-avenue, to the Boulevard, near the Harlem River, the southerly side of said street being parallel to and distant [illegible] 1-100 feet northerly from the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, known and designated on the map of the Department of Public Parks, filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, and as laid out by resolution of the Commissioners of the Central Park, adopted December 22, 1869, in said City of New-York.—Dated New-York, November 9, 1872.

NEVIN W. BUTLER,
WILLIAM R. MARTIN,
JOHN WHEELER,
Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Department of Public Parks and the Department of Public Works for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to acquiring title for the use of the public to all the lands required for the opening of Tenth-avenue from a point 10,[illegible] feet six inches northerly from the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, in a north-westerly, westerly and south-westerly direction to the Eleventh-avenue, as laid out by resolution of the Commissioners of the Central Park, in the City of New-York.

Notice is hereby given to the owners, lessees, and parties interested in any of the lands, buildings or premises to be taken or damaged in the above-entitled proceeding, to deposit their title-deeds, leases, or other documents relating to their ownership or interest in any such lands, buildings or premises, with the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in this matter, at their office, No. 32 Nassau-street, (Room No. 24,) on or before the 22d day of November, 1872, at 12 o'clock M.—Dated Nov. 9, 1872.

JOHN WHEELER,
NEVIN W. BUTLER,
WILLIAM R. MARTIN,
Commissioners.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,

DESKS,

Office and Library Furniture,

NO. 103 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.

Fine Cylinder Desks.

ESTABLISHED 1807.

R. R. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
155 Chatham-street.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS,
PARLOR SUITES,
CHAMBER SUITES,
DINING-ROOM SUITES,
MIRRORS, DESKS,

and a general and varied assortment of every description of

FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, MATTRESSES & BEDDING,
At VERY LOW PRICES for cash.
Payments by Installments, if Desired.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDding, cheap, for cash, or weekly or monthly payments taken, at G. REID'S, No. 32 Wooster-st.

MACHINERY.

PEAT - MACHINES FOR SALE.—Worked by horse-power or steam, producing from 20 tons to 400 tons per day; satisfactory information can be had or machine seen in operation. For particulars apply to C. LUXTON, corner Palisade-av. and Congress-st., late Warren-st., Jersey City Heights, West Hoboken. Cars from Hoboken Ferry pass the place.

DRY GOODS. | DRY GOODS.

KID GLOVES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

E. RIDLEY'S & SON,

GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.

1,000 dozen Kid Gloves at 55 cents pair, color and quality magnificent.
1,000 dozen two-buttons, 75 cents pair.
1,000 dozen two-buttons, Albert stitch, $1 pair.
500 dozen three, four, five and six buttons cheap.
500 dozen Ladies' Seamless, 75 cents and $1 pair.
1,000 dozen various manufacturers, comprising Alexandre's, Perinots, Baum, and other popular brands, clearing at $1 the pair.
Cheapest offering of Gloves yet made.
Gents' Kid Gloves, $1, $1 25 and $1 50 pair.

ALL WARRANTED.

Full line of our Edward Glove, $1 25 pair, two buttons.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,

Nos. 309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand-st.,
Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth Block East from the Bowery.

At the Great East-Side Fancy Goods and Millinery Establishment,

E. Ridley & Son,

GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.

LARGEST STOCK OF MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS TO SELECT FROM IN AMERICA. NOVELTIES, OUR OWN IMPORTATION, ARRIVING ALMOST DAILY FROM VARIOUS EUROPEAN MARKETS.

ALSO, BARGAINS FROM AUCTION IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

Today,

GROS GRAIN RIBBONS, BLACK AND COLORED, 15c., 20c., 25c. and 31c.
SASH RIBBONS, 50c., 65c., 75c., 85c., 95c., AND CHEAP.

TRIMMED HATS AND BONNETS

At $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 25, $2 50, $3, to $25.
LARGEST STOCK OF UNTRIMMED HATS IN THIS CITY TO SELECT FROM, IN STRAW, FELTS, PLUSH, REAL FELTS, CLOTH FELTS, AND VELVETS, at 50c., at 50c., at 75c., at $1, at $1 25, at $1 50, up.
REAL FUR FELT, IN THE NEW SHAPES, "ORIENT," "LEO," all colors, at $1 50 each.

BARGAINS IN FURS.

CHILDREN'S SETS, $1 75 upward.
LADIES' WHITE CONEY SETS, $5 50.
SQUIRREL SETS, $6.
MINK SETS, $15 up.
FULL STOCK OF INFANTS' AND LADIES' CLOAKS, UNDER-GARMENTS AND SACQUES. EXAMINE.
WORSTED GOODS, KNITTED, AND WOVEN, NEARLY HALF-PRICE.
SILK BONNET VELVETS, $1 75, $2, $2 50, $3 PER YARD.

Bargains, Examine.

BLACK AND COLORED VELVETEENS, 50c., 60c., 65c.
CLOAK VELVETEENS.
DOLLAR AND HALF VELVETEENS FOR 80c.
CLOAK VELVETEENS.
TWO DOLLAR VELVETEENS, TWILLED BACKS, FOR ONE DOLLAR PER YARD.
SILK FRINGES, AT 5c., 25c., 50c., 75c. BARGAINS IN THIS DEPARTMENT.
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS, PASSEMENTERIE, GIMPS, AND NEW REAL LACES, VAILS, EMBROIDERIES AND COLLARS, &c.
TEN THOUSAND SCARFS AND BOWS, ALL SILK, AT 25c. EACH.
LADIES', MISSES', AND GENTS' HOSIERY, UNDER-WEAR, AND DRAWERS, CHEAP.

Yankee Notion Department.

JET ORNAMENTS. JET ORNAMENTS. OVER 400 NEW STYLES.
JEWELRY, IMMENSE VARIETY. SEE THE PRICES.

Hair Goods a Specialty.

CORSETS, 65c., 75c., 85c., 94c., $1, $1 20 UP.
HOOP-SKIRTS AND PANNIER BUSTLES FROM 19c. UP.
WORSTED PATTERNS AND EMBROIDERIES, LARGE VARIETY.
COMBS, BRUSHES, TOILET ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, SOAPS.
EUROPEAN SOAPS, OUR OWN IMPORTATION.
LEATHER SATCHELS, 50c., 65c., 75c., 95c., $1 UP.
TEN THOUSAND OTHER VARIETIES WILL BE FOUND

IN OUR
CURIOSITY ROOM.
CURIOSITY ROOM.
CURIOSITY ROOM.

CARVED GOODS, WORK-BOXES, VASES, DOLLS OF WAX, WORSTED AND RUBBER.
WE EXPECT TO OPEN THIS WEEK 100 CASES OF FANCY GOODS, OUR OWN IMPORTATION.
EXAMINE CURIOSITY-ROOM.
CURIOSITY ROOM.
CURIOSITY ROOM.

100 CARTONS OF IMPORTED FLOWERS, OSTRICH FEATHERS, AND PLUMES READY TODAY.

E. Ridley & Son,

NOS. 309, 311, 311 1-2 GRAND-ST., NOS. 62, 64, 66, 68 AND 70 ALLEN-ST.,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

MILLER & GRANT,

NO. 879 BROADWAY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

Spanish, Yak and Llama Laces,

WHICH THEY ARE SELLING AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

IMPORTANT BARGAINS.

BENNETT WILLIAMS,
NO. 772 BROADWAY,

Has received from the recent forced auction sales, and will sell at a very small advance,
Real Thread and Chantilly Laces.
Real Guipure and Yak Laces.
Real Point, Point Appliqué and Valenciennes Laces.
Collars, Sets, Barbes, Coiffures, Capes, Vails, Shawls.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertions.
Initial Handkerchiefs, full assortment.
Passementeries, Fringes, Loops, Ornaments, &c.
Two-button Kid Gloves, $1—worth $1 50.
Cash buyers are invited to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING, AT NO. 212 5TH-AV.

Twice-a-week classes on Mondays and Thursdays, Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Once a week, on Saturday morning and Friday evening; Monday and Tuesday evenings for gentlemen.
For terms, &c., send for circular.

TRENOR'S DANCING ACADEMY, Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square.
Pupils can commence at any stage, attend at their convenience, and learn any dance, such as the BOWA WALTZ, GLIDE WALTZ, &c. For days and hours, send or call for circulars.

REDUCTIONS

IN

DRESS GOODS.

On MONDAY, Nov. 11, and during the week, we will offer full lines of new DRESS GOODS in the following grades:

IRISH POPLINS, best grades, in all the new shades at $1 75, $2, and $2 25.
CASHMERE SICILIENNES, embroidered, from $3 upward.
CASHMERE SICILIENNES, double widths, in all the new shades. A superb fabric.
IRISH POPLINS, double faced and corded, from $3 upward.
FRENCH POPLINS and EPINGLINES from $1 upward.

6-4 Serge Plaids, in various colors, yard and a half wide at $1 25.

¾ SERGE PLAIDS at 85c.
CREPE POPLIN PLAIDS from 75c.
Silk and Wool LYONS POPLINS at $1 25.
All Wool SILK STRIPED POPLINS, reduced from $1 50 to 75c. Also from $1 25 to 60c.
MOHAIRS, Silk Stripes, reduced from $1 15 to 50c.
BROCADED POPLINS, reduced from $2 to $1. Also from $1 25 to 75c.
COUNTESS MOHAIRS, Striped, reduced from $1 25 to 75c.
Silk all Wool VELOURS from 90c. to $1 25.
ALPACAS, best makes, from 25c. to 90c.
TYCOON REPS, Figured EMPRESS CLOTHS, and STRIPED CASHMERES from 25c.

ALSO,

In all the latest and MOST FASHIONABLE SHADES and TINTS will be found full and complete lines of MERINOES, CASHMERES, Drap d'Ete, VELOURS, SATINES, SERGES, DIAGONALS, Brocaded Camel's Hair Cloths, and other dress goods of every grade and quality.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.,
GRAND-ST. AND CHRYSTIE.

THE LARGEST FANCY GOODS DEPOT IN AMERICA IS THE

GRAND CENTRAL

FANCY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT OF

R. H. MACY & CO.

It is our HIGHEST PRIDE to sell our goods at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

MACY.	The latest novelties from	GRAND
MACY.	London, Paris, Berlin,	CENTRAL.
MACY.	Vienna, and other European	GRAND
MACY.	Markets.	CENTRAL.
MACY.	All of our own	GRAND
MACY.	importation.	CENTRAL.
MACY.		GRAND

BRONZES.
A complete new stock of BRONZES from the best Artists in Europe.
Also, a full assortment of French Composition Bronzes At very low prices.

OPERA-FANS and OPERA-GLASSES In every style and quality.

FURS.

A CHOICE STOCK OF FURS OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION.
HOSIERY, UNDER-WEAR, FURS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, WHITE GOODS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, SMALLWARES, DRESS TRIMMINGS, &c.

MILLINERY.

MACY.	Our Millinery Department	GRAND
MACY.	is complete with all the new and desirable shades and qualities of	CENTRAL.
MACY.	FLOWERS, FEATHERS,	GRAND
MACY.	VELVETS, SILKS, RIBBONS,	CENTRAL.
MACY.	HATS, FRAMES, &c.	GRAND
MACY.	THE C. J. BLACK VELVET RIBBONS.	CENTRAL.

WORSTED EMBROIDERIES.
A full line of Worsted Patterns and Embroideries.
An elegant assortment of Vienna Goods in Russia Leather, comprising Pocket-books, Porte-monnaies, Toilet Articles, Bags, Reticules and every conceivable article in Russia Leather.

BOOKS AND MAGAZINES

and CHROMOS sold from 20 to 40 per cent. less than publishers' prices.

MACY.	A DISCOUNT	GRAND
MACY.	will be made to those buying to sell again.	CENTRAL.
MACY.	R. H. MACY & CO.,	GRAND
MACY.	Grand Central Star Building, 14th-st. and 6th-av.	CENTRAL.

NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, STATEN ISLAND. ESTABLISHED IN 1819.

No. 98 Duane-st., near Broadway, New-York.
No. 752 Broadway, near 8th-st., New-York.
No. 610 6th-av., near 36th-st., New-York.
No. 166 and 168 Pierrepont-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.
No. 40 North 8th-st., Philadelphia.
Dye, cleanse and refinish every variety of ladies' and gentlemen's garments and piece goods; also clean window shades, curtains and carpets in their usual superior manner.
NOTE.—Have no agency offices.

BILLIARDS.

STANDARD AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES, and the Phelan & Collender Combination Cushions, manufactured and sold by the inventor and patentee. H. W. COLLENDER, successor to Phelan & Collender, No. 738 Broadway.

INSURANCE.

SAINT PAUL

FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO.

Of Saint Paul, Minn.

Cash Assets, Oct. 1, - - $532,000

Loss in Boston cannot exceed $50,000

THE PROMPTNESS WHICH CHARACTERIZED THE ADJUSTMENT OF CHICAGO LOSSES AMOUNTING TO $140,000, IS A FAIR CRITERION OF THE COURSE OF THE COMPANY IN THE FUTURE.

NEW-YORK OFFICE, NO. 54 WALL-ST.,
At office of
NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

JERSEY CITY INSURANCE CO.,

NO. 33 GRAND-ST.,
JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Capital and Surplus Jan. 1, 1872, $283,279 87.

SUSTAINED NO LOSS BY THE BOSTON FIRE

THE COMPANY HAS NO AGENTS OUTSIDE STATE OF NEW-JERSEY. TAKES NO SPECIAL OR EXTRA HAZARDOUS RISKS. INSURES ONLY DWELLINGS AND FIRST-CLASS MERCHANDISE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.
LEVI APGAR, President North River Bank.
C. V. B. OSTRANDER, President Merchants' Insurance Company, New-York.
W. HUSTACE, E. TREADWELL & SONS.
D. S. GREGORY, President Jersey Associates.
J. T. CROWELL, Merchant, Rahway.
B. F. COX, Merchant, Murray-st., New-York.
J. R. SHOTWELL, Merchant, Rahway, N. J.
C. VAN VORST, Ex-Mayor Jersey City.
J. PAULMIER, President.
W. GAMBLE, Secretary.

PACIFIC FIRE INS. CO.,

No. 470 Broadway,
Branch, No. 167 Broadway,
Nov. 11, 1872.

Cash Capital . . . $200,000 00
Surplus, Nov. 11, 1872 . 299,703 52
Total Cash Assets, Nov. 11, 1872 . . . $499,703 52

UNADJUSTED LOSSES, BOSTON, $15,000.

A. F. HATFIELD, President.
T. T. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

CLINTON

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office, No. 156 Broadway.

Cash Capital - - - - $250,000
Surplus - - - - - - 190,000
$440,000
Losses in Boston, about 50,000

THIS COMPANY HAS NO AGENCIES, AND SOLICITS FIRST-CLASS RISKS.
JOHN B. AMES, President.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE

GUARDIAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

187 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THIS COMPANY'S LOSS BY THE GREAT FIRE AT BOSTON,

$50,000.
Assets, $250,000.

WM. C. THOMPSON, President.
WALTER K. PAYE, Secretary.

HANOVER INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office No. 120 Broadway.

This Company, after paying its Boston losses, will have its capital, $400,000, intact, and a large surplus, and is prepared to issue policies on first-class risks.

B. S. Walcott, President.
MONDAY, Nov. 11, 1872.

NORTH-WESTERN

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF MILWAUKEE, WIS.
Hon. ALEXANDER MITCHELL, President.
EDWARD D. HOLTON, Vice-President.
FRANK H. WHIPP, Secretary.
CAPITAL, $600,000.
CASH CAPITAL—PAID UP .... $[illegible]
CASH SURPLUS (OVER) 100,000
HAD NO AGENCY IN BOSTON, AND DID NOT SUFFER BY THE GREAT FIRE.
T. J. TEMPLE, Agent, No. 162 Broadway.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICES:
NO. 191 BROADWAY, New-York.
NO. 39 COURT-ST., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1872.
CASH CAPITAL $153,000
SURPLUS JULY 1, 1872 220,397
GROSS ASSETS $373,397
The BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, in answer to inquiries, would respectfully state to its insurers and the public
THAT THEY HAVE NO RISKS IN BOSTON, AND HAVE NO AGENTS.
TUNIS C. BERGEN, President.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 149 BROADWAY.
The capital stock of this Company is unimpaired by the Boston calamity. The entire losses will not exceed $5,000.
Business proceeds as usual.
J. H. PINKNEY, President.
WM. R. CRARY, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

BOSTON FIRE.

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 108 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Capital, $300,000,
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

THIS COMPANY HAS NOT LOST A DOLLAR IN THE BOSTON CONFLAGRATION.

R. M. C. GRAHAM, President.
SAMUEL J. YOUNG, Secretary.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 129 BOWERY
AND
NO. 300 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL - - - $200,000
SURPLUS - - - - - 150,000

THIS COMPANY LOSES NOTHING BY THE BOSTON FIRE, ITS BUSINESS BEING CONFINED TO NEW-YORK CITY AND IMMEDIATE VICINITY.

S. P. PATTERSON, President.
SAML. WILLETS, Vice-President.
GEORGE B. RHOADS, Secretary.
SIDNEY WHITTEMORE, Assistant Secretary.

RESOLUTE FIRE INSURANCE CO,

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
ORGANIZED JULY 18, 1857.
Office, No. 151 Broadway.
CASH CAPITAL $200,000
CASH ASSETS $270,675

DIRECTORS.

W. H. APPLETON,	CH. G. LANDON,
SAM'L D. BABCOCK,	JAMES LAWSON,
H. W. BELCHER,	FRANCIS LELAND,
C. C. BALDWIN,	CYRUS H. LOUTREL,
JOS. B. BLOSSOM,	A. E. MASTERS,
JOHN BRYAN,	ANDREW MOUNT,
T. B. CODDINGTON,	JOHN K. MYERS,
GEO. C. COLLINS,	GEO. L. NICHOLS,
HENRY DAY,	F. PAYSON,
DAVID DOWS,	G. W. POILLON,
BENNING DUER,	WM. REDMOND,
W. BUTLER DUNCAN,	GUSTAVE REYNAUD,
W. H. FOGG,	E. W. RODMAN,
FREDERICK GANS,	FRANCIS SKIDDY,
S. E. GIFT,	MARCUS SPRING,
JOHN GIHON,	ROBERT SQUIRES,
PRESTON H. HODGES,	E. E. STRANGE,
REUBEN W. HOWES,	JOSEPH STUART,
WILSON G. HUNT,	JAMES S. STURGIS,
J. R. KITCHING,	WILLIAM WATSON.

LOSS IN BOSTON
LESS THAN $10,000.

Buildings, Merchandise, Dwellings, Furniture, and Vessels in Port, insured against loss and damage by FIRE, at current rates.
JOHN GIHON, President.
WM. M. RANDELL, Secretary.

EXTRACT FROM INSURANCE SPECTATOR.
"The RESOLUTE has had its share of the untoward experiences and perils which have environed fire insurance of late years; but the Company's stockholders have never faltered in their determination to maintain the highest credit, and no one who ever held one of the Resolute's policies can say either that he was paid less than 100 cents on the dollar, or that he was the recipient of other than the most high-toned and liberal treatment."

CITY

FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF N. Y.,
TRINITY BUILDING, 111 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1872.
CAPITAL $210,000
SURPLUS 150,000
TOTAL ASSETS $360,000

This Company will have the ABOVE ASSETS after paying ALL THEIR LOSSES in Boston, and will continue to insure first-class risks in New-York and vicinity upon favorable terms.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, President.
D. J. BLAUVELT, Secretary.

AGENCY

ÆTNA INSURANCE CO.,

Cash Capital, $3,000,000.
NO. 173 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1872.

The Boston Agents of the Company telegraph us that the Losses of the Ætna are inside of One Million Dollars. Our net Cash Assets prior to the fire were $5,250,000.

JAS. A. ALEXANDER & PECK, Agents.

OFFICE OF

MONTAUK

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 166 BROADWAY,
NO. 21 COURT-STREET, BROOKLYN.
CAPITAL AND ASSETS, $325,000.

This Company only loses Five Thousand Dollars by the Boston Fire, has no agents, and does a strictly conservative business.
WM. A. ELLSWORTH, President.
G. T. SEARING, Secretary.
G. G. TRASK, Assistant Secretary.

PEOPLE'S

Fire Insurance Co. of New-York.
OFFICES:
Nos. 393 Canal-st, and 165 Broadway.

THIS COMPANY LOSES NOTHING BY THE FIRE IN BOSTON.
F. V. PRICE, President.

BREWERS' AND MALSTERS' INSURANCE CO.

NO. 139 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Cash Capital - - - $200,000
Surplus, Nov. 1, 1872 - 140,000
$340,000

As near as we can estimate, our losses by the great Fire in Boston will not, at the utmost, absorb more than HALF OUR SURPLUS, and we will continue business as usual, soliciting a share of the business of our friends and the public.
G. W. STANDART, President.
HENRY CLAUSEN, Vice-President.
W. B. OGDEN, Secretary.

TO INSURANCE MEN.
We desire the agency of a first-class fire insurance company for Chicago and the North-west. An English company preferred. Over $40,000,000 have been expended in fire-proof buildings in Chicago during the past year. Address H. S. PREVOST & CO., Care Chicago Times.

INSURANCE.

Boston Fire.

GERMAN-AMERICAN

INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 139 Broadway, N. Y.

Cash Capital, - - $1,000,000 00
Cash Surplus, Nov. 1, 1872. 272,706 02
$1,272,706 02

Total amount at risk in the burnt district in Boston.
$157,750.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1872.
TO OUR PATRONS:
After a careful examination of our books, we take pleasure in announcing that the financial condition of the Company will not be affected by the disastrous fire in Boston.
WILLIAM F. HEINS, President.
JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

Boston Fire.

HANOVER

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 120 Broadway, corner Cedar-st.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1872.

CASH CAPITAL - - $400,000
CASH SURPLUS Nov. 1, over 550,000
ASSETS, over - - $950,000

This Company will pay all losses by the Boston Fire, leaving its Capital unimpaired, and a surplus of over $200,000.
Risks accepted as usual.
B. S. WALCOTT, President.
I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Ben. S. Walcott,	S. H. Rokenbaugh,	J. E. Southworth,
Philip W. Engs,	James Stuart,	Geo. A. Fellows,
Charles Pitt,	Arnold A. Lewis,	Daniel Chauncey,
Jas. P. Wallace,	Rob. S. Bussing,	William H. Lee,
Henry Adams,	Edwin C. Burt,	Danf'd Knowlton,
Wm. H. Price,	Paul Worth,	Elihu L. Mix,
Wm. A. Brown,	D. W. James,	Edward Bridge,
Dexter Fairbank,	Jas. Halsbury,	Aaron B. Belknap,
Simon De Visser,	Geo. L. Kent,	Adrian F. Roberts,
Elisha A. Packer,	F. L. Corning,	Arthur B. Graves,
Wm. S. Wallace,	Morris K. Jesup,	David R. Green,
M. Lehman,	John H. Waite,	W. H. Bridgman,
Emil Sauer,	Chas. H. Wesson,	Isaac T. Smith.

Williamsburg City FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 151 Broadway, New-York.
Nov. 10, 1872.

GREAT FIRE IN BOSTON.

We are gratified in being able to announce to our customers and the public that, after a careful examination of our books, we find that the total amount at risk by this Company in the burnt district and vicinity is $81,000. Should the amount prove to be a total loss we have still a surplus of $218,000 over and above our capital.
EDMUND DRIGGS, President.

LYCOMING
FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF MUNCY, PENN.

CAPITAL AND ASSETS TO JUNE 10, 1872 .... $6,005,280 05
LOSSES PAID TO JUNE 10, 1872 .... 4,194,961 53
LOSSES PAID IN CHICAGO 425,000 00

NO LOSSES IN BOSTON.

This old and reliable Company has met all its liabilities promptly for over thirty-two years, and all of the above-mentioned assets are available for the payment of losses and expenses.
J. W. CHAMBERLIN & CO.,
Managers of Eastern Department,
Office No. 243 Broadway, New-York.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

OF LONDON,
NO. 44 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
Amount of Boston loss ascertained to be about
$600,000.
CAPITAL OF THE COMPANY,
Eight Million Dollars, Gold.
LOSSES PAID AS SOON AS ADJUSTED.
E. W. CROWELL,
RESIDENT MANAGER.

JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY

NO. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
"OVER FORTY-EIGHT YEARS IN SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS."
STATEMENT THIS DAY, NOV. 11, 1872:
CAPITAL $200,010
SURPLUS 225,000
ASSETS 425,010
LOSS IN BOSTON ONLY $10,000.
SAML. E. BELCHER, President.
WM. B. FLOWERS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF

COLUMBIA

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 161 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1872.
We have the pleasure to announce to our friends and the public that our losses by the fire in Boston will probably not exceed $75,000, leaving our Capital unimpaired, and that we continue our business as usual.
JNO. B. ARTHUR, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICES,
NO. 160 BROADWAY, AND 8TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST., NEW-YORK.
CASH CAPITAL $150,000 00
ASSETS 253,363 19
The loss in Boston will not exceed $15,000.
J. DUBOIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF

ATLANTIC INSURANCE CO.,

NO. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
NOV. 11, 1872.
Total amount at risk in burnt district, Boston, from advices received, $22,000.
CASH CAPITAL .... $[illegible]
SURPLUS $85,000
JOHN D. COCKS, President.
W. D. CORNELL, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

ADRIATIC

INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 187 BROADWAY.
NOV. 11, 1872.

This Company has only SIX policies in all Boston. It may lose $7,500.

WM. A. SEAVER, President.
C. D. HARTSHORNE, Secretary.

AMERICAN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
Cash Assets This Day, viz:

Capital - - - - $400,000
Surplus, Over - - - 500,000
Total - - - - $900,000

ARE PREPARED TO EFFECT INSURANCES.
JAMES M. HALSTEAD, President.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Secretary.
DAVID ADEE, Assistant Secretary.

Incorporated 1838.

NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

No. 52 Wall-St.
No. 7 1-2 Cooper Institute.
Cash Capital $200,000
Surplus 140,000
Assessment (Amount Pledged) 100,000
Total $440,000
Boston Losses $140,000
Net Assets $300,000

DIRECTORS.

HENRY H. WARD,	JOHN W. THORNE,
GEORGE BELL,	JOSEPH PARK, JR.,
SAMUEL LORD,	HENRY T. DROWNE,
EDWIN HOYT,	GEO. F. NESBITT,
GERARDUS BOYCE,	CHARLES WATROUS,
CHAS. P. SOUTHMAYD,	WM. H. MACY,
RICHARD H. LAIMBEER.	

HENRY T. DROWNE, President.
HENRY H. HALL, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE, NO. 157 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL $200,000
SURPLUS 140,000
$340,000
TOTAL INSURANCE IN BURNT DISTRICT, BOSTON $100,000
$240,000
R. V. H. FOWLER, President.
DAVID QUACKINBUSH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE

TRADESMEN'S

FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 168 Broadway, New-York.

The losses of this Company in Boston will be paid out of the Surplus, and the Company will go on as usual.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

ARE YOU INSURED?

THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
No. 180 Chatham-square.
BRANCH OFFICES,
No. 58 Wall-st., and No. 557 6th-av.

Cash Capital - - - $200,000
Surplus, Nov. 1, Over - 200,000
$400,000

Have Sustained no Loss by the Boston Fire.
CONTINUE TO INSURE AT REASONABLE RATES.
EDWARD B. FELLOWS, President.
JOS. W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

GLOBE

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 176 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1872.

Capital - - - $200,000 00
Surplus - - - 114,259 38
Total Assets - $314,259 38

LOSSES IN BOSTON BY THE GREAT FIRE Fifteen Thousand Dollars, ($15,000.)
LEONARD KIRBY, President.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

CITIZENS'

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEWARK, N. J.

CASH CAPITAL - - - - - $200,000
SURPLUS - - - - - - - 150,000
TOTAL ASSETS - - - - $350,000

HAD NO AGENCY IN BOSTON, AND ONLY $17,500 AT RISK IN THE BURNED DISTRICT.
J. J. TEMPLE, Manager,
NO. 162 BROADWAY.

MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 166 Broadway, New-York.
CAPITAL, $200,000. ASSETS, $285,000.
Total Amount at Risk in Burnt District, Boston, $68,000.
WM. A. ANDERSON, President.
C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 48 Wall-st., New-York.
Capital, $200,000. Assets, $490,000.
Total Liabilities in Burnt District, Boston, $25,000.
JAMES B. LOTT, Pres. JOHN H. TOMPKINS, Sec.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY

OF
NEWARK.
CASH, CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $600,000.

NO LOSSES IN BOSTON.

C. W. STANDART & CO., Agents.
No. 139 Broadway.

INSURANCE.

REINSURE

IN THE

WESTCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

OFFICES: NEW-ROCHELLE AND NO. 7 CORTLANDT-ST.

NEW-YORK, NOV. 11, 1872.

Cash Capital, - $200,000.
Surplus, - - 447,294.
Cash Assets, - 647,294.

In order to correct a false impression in regard to the statement in morning papers of the amount which this Company has at risk in the City of Boston, you will please state that the amount of $1,229,105 is the total amount at risk in the State of Massachusetts, for 1871, as taken from the insurance report of that year.
The losses in the burnt district will amount to $100,000, which will be promptly paid as soon as adjusted, leaving a handsome surplus for the security of policy-holders. The public patronage is solicited, and insurance on all classes of property furnished at current rates.
GEORGE J. PENFIELD, President.
GEORGE R. CRAWFORD, Secretary.
HENRY GRIFFEN, Assistant Secretary.

New-York and Yonkers FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 1 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
Our losses in Boston will not embarrass our business. Desirable risks continued to be taken at adequate rates.

DIRECTORS:
RICHARD L. FRANKLIN, President.
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, of Babcock, Brothers & Co.
DANIEL H. BALDWIN, Commission Merchant.
SAMUEL BARTON, of Barton & Allen.
MARTIN BATES, of M. Bates, Jr., & Co.
HORACE B. CLAFLIN, of H. B. Claflin & Co.
SAMUEL COULTER, of Walsh, Coulter & Co.
JOHN J. CROOKE, No. 38 Crosby-st.
WILLIAM F. DIXON, of Dixon & Farnam.
WILLIAM T. GARNER, of Garner & Co.
BRYCE GRAY, of James F. White & Co.
OLIVER HARRIMAN, of Low, Harriman & Co.
GEORGE G. HAVEN, of G. G. Haven & Co.
B. KREISCHER, of B. Kreischer & Son.
J. HENRY LANE, of Ammidown, Lane & Co.
RICHARD A. McCURDY, Vice-President Mutual Life Insurance Company.
JAMES M. MORRISON, President Manhattan Company.
JOSEPH SELIGMAN, of J. & W. Seligman & Co.
HENRY F. SPAULDING, of Spaulding, Hunt & Co.
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, President Metropolitan National Bank.
ROBERT T. WOODWARD, of Woodward, Lawrence & Co.
JOHN W. SIMONSON, Secretary.

OFFICE, NOS. 169 AND 171 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1872.
The following official telegram has been received by us:
HARTFORD, CONN.
The Connecticut Fire Insurance Company sound as a nut. Capital untouched after paying all Boston Losses, with handsome surplus.
M. BENNETT, Jr., Secretary.

"THE CONNECTICUT"

HAS A
CASH CAPITAL OF
HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.
Boston may perhaps take our surplus, not more—Go ahead. R. C. ROUSE, Secretary Sun Insurance Co.

THE "SUN"

HAS A
CASH CAPITAL OF
Two Hundred Thousand Dollars.

BOSTON, MASS.
Prescott Policies all right. New capital subscribed. RICHARD POPE, Sec'y.

THE

PRESCOTT FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

OF BOSTON,
Was completely burned up, and in SIX HOURS HAS A NEW CAPITAL.
Will you favor us with a portion of your surplus business?

Satterlee, Bostwick & Martin,
AGENTS.

W. R. WADSWORTH, Secretary. J. D. SPARKMAN, President.

THE

FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
CHARTERED MAY, 1855.
OFFICE, NO. 167 BROADWAY.

Cash Capital - - $150,000 00
Surplus - - - - 37,786 58
Total Assets - $187,786 58

This old established Company insures against loss or damage by fire on favorable terms.
BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 85 BROADWAY, BROOKLYN, E. D.
WILLIAM MORGAN & SON, Managers.

LOSS IN BOSTON CANNOT EXCEED $15,000.

ARCTIC INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 119 Broadway, New-York,
Nov. 11, 1872.

ASSETS, $344,716 08.

Boston losses will not exceed $100,000. A special assessment for the entire amount has been this day voted by the Directors.

DIRECTORS.

HENRY GRINNELL,	WM. H. FOSDICK,
OGDEN HAGGERTY,	G. K. SHERIDAN,
ALBERT WARD,	A. F. ROBERTS,
LOUIS LORUT,	VINCENT TILYOU,
THOMAS SCOTT,	ALLEN F. HAND,
ABM. R. VAN NEST,	MADISON M. CALEB,
HENRY K. BOGERT,	JOHN M. CONWAY,
DANIEL G. BACON,	MORRIS FRANKLIN,
THOS. F. YOUNGS,	JOHN F. SLATER,
SAM'L L. MITCHILL,	EGBERT STARR,
RUFUS R. GRAVES,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
HENRY DAVIS,	S. H. CONDICT,
WM. E. SHEPARD,	E. S. HINSDALE,
L. L. STURGES,	GEO. M. CLEARMAN.

VINCENT TILYOU, President.
CHAS. BAMBURGH, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INS. CO.

HAS BUT
$20,000 (Twenty Thousand)
AT RISK IN THE CITY OF BOSTON.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

AFTER THE BOSTON FIRE.
OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 149 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1872.
Having withdrawn our agency in Boston some time since, ordering the cancellation of running risks and not renewing expiring risks, this Company has lost only a portion of its surplus, and are solvent beyond any question. A portion of your insurance is solicited.
C. V. B. OSTRANDER, President.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from first January, April, July, and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ORIENTAL SAVINGS BANK.

NO. 40 GRAND-ST.
Interest from the first of every month.

DEPOSIT TODAY in the SAVINGS BANK Chartered by the United States.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR. No. 185 Bleecker-st.
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 12, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Agnes—Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Emily Mestayer, Mr. D. H. Harkins.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—[illegible]—Mrs. John Wood and Mr. John Brougham.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—The Road to Ruin—Mr. Geo. Clarke, Miss Linda Dietz.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Aladdin—Miss Lydia Thompson.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Kerry and Jessie Brown.—Mr. and Mrs. Dion Boucicault.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Our American Cousin—Mr. Sothern, Miss K. Rogers.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance and Curiosities—Afternoon and evening.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—Ethiopian Minstrelsy—Kelly, Leon, Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—San Francisco Minstrels—Birch, Wambold, Backus and others.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.—Variety Entertainment.

NO. 720 BROADWAY.—Emerson's California Minstrels—Ben Cotton, Emerson, Laura, and others.

FOOT HOUSTON-STREET.—Bailey's Circus and Menagerie. Afternoon and evening.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—Annual Exhibition of Arts, Science and Agriculture. Day and evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Lecture by Rev. T. N. Burke. Subject: "The Norman Invasion of Ireland."

STEINWAY HALL.—Grand Concert—Messrs. Rubenstein and Wieniawski.

IRVING HALL.—Lecture by Prof. J. H. Pepper. Subject: "Polarized Light."

The New-York Times.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday edition	$12
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES FOR 1873.

The Weekly Times, per annum	$1 00
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum	2 00

Subscriptions to either of our editions, except the Weekly, received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

The second edition of the Times, issued yesterday morning, contained simultaneously with the Boston newspapers a complete list, occupying six columns of small type, of the firms who had suffered from the Boston fire, together with the amount of their losses. We can point to this as a fresh illustration of how completely the organization of our news department has enabled us to distance, in regard to the details of the fire, every other New-York newspaper. It is not our custom, like some of our contemporaries, to indulge in empty vaporings about "enterprise," &c. We prefer to show some of the solid results of vigilant and liberal management, and our news record in connection with the Boston fire may be safely pointed to as a conspicuous illustration of a few of the essential qualities that go to constitute a first-class morning journal.

It is a noteworthy fact that the leading papers of the Republican Party throughout the country have united in urging on Congress prompt attention to civil service reform, and to the consideration of questions of administrative improvement generally. Our amiable friends of the opposition profess to see in this a confession that their course in the recent campaign was justified. We hope their feeling on the subject will be strong enough to lead them to lend all the aid they can to the reforms referred to. The people have decided not to trust them exclusively to Democratic hands, but they have no desire to prevent Democrats from practically helping them. Next to the importance of a heavy Southern vote for a national candidate, which we have just had, would be the hearty co-operation of the Democrats in civil service reform.

A glance at the claims of newspapers for Corporation advertising, disallowed yesterday by the Board of Audit, will show how impudent was the swindling system under which the claims arose. The total amount disallowed was $53,117. Of this amount, the *Irish Democrat* presented $20,993 10; the *Banner of Liberty*, $7,778, and the *St. Peter*, $3,587 60. What would have been done with these claims under the Tammany régime?

When the journalistic incapacity of the New-York *Herald* has been very conclusively demonstrated, it is safe to predict that it will begin to brag next morning about what it knows of the North Pole and the wilds of Siberia. Being convicted of very complete ignorance of events that were occurring on the shore of Massachusetts Bay, the *Herald* hastens to assure its readers that its information in regard to the open Polar Sea is always exclusive and trustworthy. As New-York is rather more interested in its own affairs, and in those of neighboring cities, than in the comparative temperature enjoyed by the Esquimaux, the *Herald* will be likely to discover that its "enterprise" falls wonderfully flat upon a public that is not cosmopolitan enough to think Baffin's Bay of more consequence than Boston.

A silly attempt has been made to make people believe that the firemen of the City have somehow been injured by the refusal of the Finance Department to intrust Hennessy, Hitchman & Co. with funds to be spent entirely at their discretion. If the payment of the firemen was delayed, it was entirely the fault of the Tammany Commissioners, who refused to allow their pay-rolls to be audited in accordance with law. We understand that two out of the five Commissioners entirely disapproved of this refusal, and as the Supreme Court decision was dead against the right of the Fire Board to pay bills not audited by the proper Department, they had no possible excuse for persisting in their opposition to a very plain requirement of law and good government. With men like Hennessy, Hitchman and Blair in control of the Fire Department, the possibility of a large conflagration in this City assumes new terrors.

The Fire and Its Consequences.

Perhaps the most gratifying feature in connection with the great calamity which has overtaken Boston, and the business interests of the country at large, is the quiet resolution with which the consequences of the disaster have been faced by all whom they immediately affected. The losses resulting from the fire would have been greatly aggravated had the feeling of panic which a mob of the minor speculators of Wall-street endeavored to promote, communicated itself to the solid business men of the City. We intimated yesterday the probability of sensational journals playing into the hands of a set of unprincipled adventurers in whom national calamity awakens only a carrion-like instinct for prey. The New-York *Herald* was, of course, the foremost offender, in its reckless exaggeration of the magnitude of the disaster. That remarkable journal seems to have resolved to make up for its ignominious failure to furnish news of the fire on Sunday, by trebling the magnitude of its proportions yesterday. Among the business circles of New-York, there is, fortunately, no lingering superstition in regard either to the accuracy of the *Herald's* news or the trustworthiness of its opinions. There was, accordingly, no disturbing influence to affect the settled conviction of the arbiters of affairs on Wall-street, that the disaster was one which could be met without serious strain by the financial resources of those immediately affected, and that there was no possible reason why shares and stocks should be "unloaded," with a rapidity which would have involved thousands in ruin.

Much of this settled feeling was due to the prompt and satisfactory assurance by the Secretary of the Treasury that the Government stood ready to exert its influence against attempts to excite groundless panic and promote a general contagion of distrust. The fluctuations of the leading stocks were, therefore, comparatively slight. It has been reported that the Government will sell today five millions of gold, but, whether this be so or not, it may safely be predicted that yesterday's disturbance of values will be still further repaired by the close of business this afternoon. The action of the Chamber of Commerce has been equally prompt and judicious. In a crisis like the present the rivalries of our commercial centres are forgotten, and the promptings of generous impulse are allowed to determine action which is equally in harmony with the claims of radical identity of interest and the obligations of a common nationality.

It is now ascertained, almost beyond the possibility of doubt, that the absolute loss in stock and buildings, by the Boston fire, will not exceed the estimate given in the Times of this morning, viz.: ninety millions of dollars. This represents a fair average of the computations made on the spot by those best able to judge, and the latest indications compel us to believe that the estimate of seventy-five millions made by various competent Boston authorities may be still nearer the truth. So far as can be judged from necessarily imperfect data, the total amount of insurance on buildings and stocks in the burnt district, will be within forty millions of dollars, whose distribution may be roughly summarized as follows:

New-York Companies	$6,000,000
Foreign Companies	6,000,000
Connecticut Companies	3,000,000
Pennsylvania Companies	2,500,000
Massachusetts Companies	16,000,000
Companies in other States	6,500,000
Total	$40,000,000

Let it be assumed that the foreign companies and the Connecticut companies will pay in full. This secures nine millions to the Boston merchants who have suffered from the fire. Then suppose, as seems highly probable, that twenty-five per cent. of deduction all round will cover the loss from failures of Massachusetts companies. This leaves another twelve millions to be paid on risks in the burned district. Then assume that a million and a half, or ten per cent. gross deduction, will cover the failures to pay, among the remaining companies, and we have another thirteen and one-half millions of claims likely to be paid. A computation like this, which is, of course, largely conjectural, would leave thirty-four and one-half millions of dollars to be paid out of insurance to the sufferers by the Boston fire. If the lowest estimate of total loss be the true one, mercantile Boston would lose about forty millions of dollars by the disaster of Sunday. If the higher estimate be correct, the loss would amount to fifty-five millions of dollars. In either case, it is perfectly certain that the loss is not too heavy for Boston to bear, and that she only needs a little timely forbearance and confidence on the part of her creditors to pass through the trying ordeal with comparative ease.

Of this we may be perfectly assured, that nowhere will the practical lessons of the fire be more fully improved than in Boston. The stately buildings, with their massive fronts of Quincy granite, will doubtless rise again after a very brief interval, but the treacherous structures of wood and slate that surmounted the palatial warehouses of Boston will disappear forever. A wrought-iron safe with a plate-glass top would be as correctly termed burglar-proof, as the chief commercial buildings of Boston could be called fire-proof. If the art of man can contrive structures which are actually secure against the ravages of flame, it is perfectly certain that Boston will now have them.

How is a Great Fire in New-York to be Stopped?

Several important facts have been made clear by the Boston fire, and the lesson taught by them should be made use of in New-York without one hour of needless delay. When Chicago was burned, the common saying was that the vastness of the calamity was due mainly to the unusually inflammable nature of most of the houses. But now, in Boston, whole streets and squares of granite buildings, reckoned in the most solid manner and called "fire-proof," have been swept away as if they had been so many houses of cards. It is plain, then, that the fancied security of New-York, or any other city, so far as it is founded on the presumed immunity from fire of warehouses and public buildings, is simply visionary. What has happened in Boston may happen to us any day, and on a greater scale as easily as a lesser one. We ought to look this fact squarely in the face, and we ought instantly to set to work to guard against it.

But how is such a thing to be guarded against? Sooner or later, we may be absolutely certain, a tremendous catastrophe will befall New-York—unless steps are taken to forestall it—which will dwarf the great fire of 1835, and render even the conflagrations of Chicago and Boston comparatively insignificant. How is it to be prevented? and can it be prevented at all? We answer, it can be more readily prevented in New-York than in any city in the world; only we must do the work before hand, and not wait until the calamity is upon us before we bestir ourselves to ward off its successor. We all know, to begin with, that to meet any such emergency as a great fire, the Croton water supply is totally inadequate. There is not more than enough of it for ordinary use, since the streets of a city like New-York ought to be periodically cleansed from its hydrants. Besides, as we know to our cost, the Croton supply is sometimes frozen up. Imagine a fire like this of Boston bursting upon us during such a time as we had last Winter, when for days the water would not flow at all. Now, our resource is close at hand, and consists of the North and East Rivers. In the possession of these streams lies New-York's natural and highly exceptional safeguard against fire. A pipe or pipes of great size should at once be laid, to begin with, from the Battery to Fourteenth-street, with judicious branches at suitable distances. In connection with these pipes, steam force-pumps of adequate power should be set up at the Battery and kept in constant working order. By this means a supply of water, practically unlimited, would be at command at all times and seasons, and, in conjunction with proper steam fire-engines for immediate delivery, would render the prompt subjugation of a fire almost a certainty. As regards the steam fire-engines, we suspect that those in use, like the ones in Boston, are incapable of maintaining a stream at the enormous height to which warehouses are now put up. If such is the case, this, also, should be seen to without delay. Prompt attention to these things may save untold millions of property; and it is certain, that the saving of insurance which such attention would secure, would easily, in no long time, cover ten times the cost. The plan we suggest, or some plan like it, is certain, sooner or later, to be adopted; and we would urge our citizens to lose no time in thus protecting themselves against the most terrible enemy of great cities, the enemy that comes without herald and without parley, and of whose might we have lately had two such awful examples.

The Temper of the South.

How does the South take the election? is a question frequently asked, and which the Southern papers have, with more or less reserve, undertaken, in a number of instances, to answer. On the whole, their answers are in the highest degree encouraging. Without going into detail, or quoting at length from our exchanges, it may fairly be said that the following conclusions are generally accepted:

1. The election is acknowledged by most of even the bitterest opponents of Republicanism to be an irreversible judgment against the extreme Southern view of reconstruction. It is accepted as a declaration that no issue on which parties divide in such a way that the sympathizers with rebellion are on one side, can ever be made again in this country, with any hope that the majority will not be overwhelmingly against those sympathizers.

2. It is accepted as, on the whole, a good-tempered act on the part of the North, and not as an act of bitterness or hostility. Indeed, we doubt if any considerable number of persons were ever deluded by the theory so commonly advanced by "Liberal" Republicans, that to refuse to restore the Democracy to power was an unfriendly act to the South.

3. The conclusion is almost universal that the result of the election secures an opportunity for the South to quietly but energetically devote itself to its material interests, and imposes the duty of doing so without delay, undisturbed by any plans or hopes connected with national politics.

4. It is generally felt that the large proportion of Southern men, heretofore opposed to the Republican Party, who have taken up the cause of Gen. Grant, is a strong guarantee that every honest effort to make the State Governments pure and efficient will be helped, as far as possible, at Washington.

On the whole, it may be reasonably concluded that the election has removed many obstacles to, and created many inducements for, the thorough tranquillity and steady progress of the South.

Minority Representation at Work.

At the recent election, the people of Illinois chose the members of the lower branch of their Legislature upon the principle known as minority representation. This was in accordance with the Constitution adopted in 1870, and had been determined by a large majority (38,941) on the separate submission of the clause relating to it. It is the first instance of the application of this principle in a large community, for the election of a body exercising sovereign powers. The State is one of the most powerful, in the numbers of its population, in its wealth, and in the prospect of future growth, of all the States in the Union, and the result of so bold an experiment has been awaited with great anxiety by all friends of representative government.

The method employed was the "cumulative vote." That is, in voting for representatives, the voter distributes his vote in the following forms of ballots:

Jno. Smith.	John Smith, 1½.
Jno. Jones.	John Jones, 1½.
John Brown.	
3.	John Brown, 3.
Jno. Smith, 2.	
Jno. Jones, 1.	

By this means any party controlling one-third of the votes of a district was sure to elect a candidate, and the districts were so distributed that no party could have more than two-thirds.

It is too soon to decide definitely the full effect of the minority vote in the Illinois Legislature. But the papers of the State, of both political parties, agree that it has succeeded in several important points. It has produced a better class of nominations, in the first instance, and, in several cases, has compelled the withdrawal of objectionable regular candidates. It has secured a representation of parties in the Assembly nearly proportioned to their strength on a general vote in the State. It has prevented any Republican district, however strong, from excluding wholly the Democrats, and any Democratic district, however strong, from excluding wholly the Republicans; so that no man in any district is without a representative for whom he himself voted. And, finally, it has made the election more pure than before, from the fact that no scheme of fraud could be matured in advance, with any security that it would affect the result.

These certainly are great gains. It remains to be seen how far the conduct of the Legislature will bear out the hopes reasonably felt in regard to it.

Quick Transit.

It is now twelve or fifteen years since the people of this City began to feel the imperative necessity of some quicker mode of transit, from the lower to the upper end of the island, than is afforded by the stages and horse-railroads. During that time, there has been a multitude of projects set on foot for supplying the public want, and innumerable bills have been presented to the Legislature, asking for charters to enable the projectors of rival schemes of quick transit to carry out their plans. Several of these schemes succeeded in passing the Legislature, and were vetoed by the Governor; others received the sanction of the Governor, but were subsequently abandoned, for various causes, by their projectors; none of them have become accomplished facts, and, to all appearances, the City is no nearer the attainment of the object which all so anxiously desire than it was fifteen years ago. Meantime, the need of quick transit is becoming more urgent every day; and the recent distemper among horses, which threatened at one time to leave our citizens without any mode of conveyance to and from their places of business, has brought home to all the absolute and indispensable necessity that something in the way of quick transit should be undertaken by somebody and carried forward to completion without delay.

What are the prospects? When the Legislature adjourned last Spring, it left in the hands of the Governor three different bills conferring charters for quick transit railroads in this City. One was known as the Vanderbilt charter, which granted the privilege of constructing an underground road from the Forty-second-street Depot to the City Hall Park; another was known as Swain's "Three Tier" scheme, which authorized the building of a road on the west side of the town, partly under and partly over ground, running through blocks, and the right of way to be purchased by the Company building the road; and the third was known as "Gilbert's Elevated Railway," running on arches spanning the street from curb to curb, the route to be designated by commissioners named in the bill. In addition to these schemes, all of which received the sanction of Gov. Hoffman after the Legislature adjourned, there was an existing charter, known as the "Central Underground," which passed the Legislature several years ago, but which has never, as yet, been able to find capitalists ready to avail themselves of its franchise. It is now controlled by parties interested in a combination of outside railroads terminating at Harlem River, who desire an entrance into the City independent of the line now owned and monopolized by Commodore Vanderbilt. If the Central Undergound is ever built, it will be more as a tributary road to the combination of roads outside of the City, than with special view to the quick transit of passengers in the City.

With regard to the other schemes which obtained charters from the last Legislature, we are informed that the Vanderbilt project, from which the public were led to expect something speedy and practical, has been virtually abandoned. This scheme, like that of the Central Underground, which has the better charter of the two, involves an outlay of money which fails to commend it to the minds of capitalists as an enterprise for prudent or profitable investment. Swain's "three-tier" scheme has a good many admirers, and some backers in the financial world, but nothing has been done, as yet, toward pushing it forward, beyond making a survey of the ground and taking some initiatory steps toward securing the right of way. Apparently the only one of the four chartered projects that holds out any immediate prospect of even a commencement of the solution of the quick-transit problem, is that known as Gilbert's Elevated Railway. This road, we understand, will, in a few weeks, be in actual process of construction. The charter appoints Gen. Dix, Henry G. Stebbins, Chester A. Arthur, Geo. Q. A. Gillmore, and Shepherd Knapp, a Board of Commissioners to designate the route of the road, with the proviso that no part of the route shall be between the easterly line of Sixth-avenue, and the easterly line of Third-avenue. The Commissioners have had several sittings, and will probably make their report, which the charter says shall be final, during the present week. It is understood that the plan decided upon is that of a belt-road, running up on the easterly and down on the westerly side of the City, or vice versa. As there are to be two tracks, both sides of the City will be accommodated with up and down trains, one train running one way and the other the opposite way, and all of them running clear round the City. If the route on the east side should be located in Second-avenue, on reaching Harlem River the road will follow the line of the river up to Eighth, Ninth or Tenth avenues, and then come down on the west side of the City. All trains will run to the Battery or Bowling-green, and it is expected that the distance between that point and Harlem River will be made in twenty minutes.

The tracks are to rest on iron arches, tastefully ornamented, and will be elevated twenty-four feet above the centre of the street. The sides of each track are to be inclosed in a trough, or half section of a tube, which will obstruct the view of the engine and cars from horses in the street. Between the two tracks, in the triangular space formed by the junction of the semi-circular troughs, is to be a pneumatic tube for the transmission of packages, newspapers and mails. The projectors of this scheme of quick transit assure the public that within five weeks from the time the Commissioners make their report fixing the line of the road, they will commence work, and that from that time forward they will construct at least one mile per month until the whole is completed. They say they will find no difficulty in raising all the capital they need for the enterprise, without going out of New-York City and Westchester County. The estimated cost of the work is seven hundred thousand dollars per mile, and when completed in the manner proposed, it is claimed that the difficult and long-delayed problem of quick transit in New-York will be solved to the satisfaction and delight of the public—that the structure will not only afford a comfortable, safe, and speedy transit from one end of the City to the other, but that it will be an ornament to the streets through which it passes, and will be the pride and boast of the people living along its line. It is to be hoped that these predictions will prove true, and the sooner the better.

The Mansard Mania.

Among the few, the immortal names that are likely to receive but a modicum of honor, in America, for a generation or two, is Mansard. When that ingenious Frenchman invented the architectural device which was to carry his memory to a far from admiring posterity, he probably little thought what a fatal gift he was conferring upon the nations. Or it may be, on the other hand, that he did; that he calculated with diabolical cunning on the profit his invention would bring to himself and the members of his guild. There is a story of a thoughtful glazier who was in the habit of hiring small boys to go before him and playfully break the windows on his route, which he, presently appearing, would be called on to repair. It may be that Mansard's invention was the fruit of a like forecast, for, of course, it is obvious to the meanest intelligence that the more buildings are burnt down, the more there will be to put up, and so the more work for architects and builders.

If this surmise be correct M. Mansard's shrewdness cannot be too highly commended. As a business investment, his roof is a most eminent success. For its real danger is not in its combustibility, though, in that respect it leaves nothing to be desired, so much as its universal adaptability, not to say indispensableness. Before it came we were happy barbarians, living in shapeless hovels of stone and mortar, tolerably fire-proof to be sure, but woefully lacking in sweetness and light. But though the herd were contented with this groveling security, æsthetic souls still felt an aching void, an indefinable longing, which the plaster finials of Grace Church could not satisfy, and which even the chaste splendors of the Fifth-avenue Hotel were powerless to quench. The Mansard roof appeared, and everybody felt at once that it was the very thing we had all been waiting and wishing for—a sort of architectural long-lost brother. It was seen at a glance to be like those books which no gentleman's library should be without. No edifice of any sort seemed complete without it; it looked equally well on a model pig-pen or a life insurance palace—the fire insurance people somehow affected it less; it was as necessary to the elegance of a cottage *ornée* as to the massive grandeur of a county jail. And today, as every architect knows, to a gentleman's residence a Mansard roof is as indispensable an adjunct as a mortgage.

Therein, as we have said, lies the terrible power of M. Mansard's fatal invention. Chicago and Boston have taught us that every Mansard roof we put up costs on an average about ten millions of dollars. It is, therefore, almost too expensive a luxury for the wealthiest city to indulge in freely, but the misfortune is that, like the victim of the opium habit, we can no longer do without it. We have become, so to speak, intoxicated on Mansard roof beyond hope of redemption; it exerts over our architects the same awful fascination that the basilisk was fabled to possess. We know it is ruin, sooner or later, to any city that yields to its tyranny, yet we go on helplessly adding every day to our chances of destruction. It is a shirt of Nessus that M. Mansard has left us; one which, knowing its deadly character, we are still powerless to reject.

Yet, if we cannot entirely escape from the Mansard slavery, we may still take measures to lessen its perils. By constructing our roofs of iron, for example, will not the architect satisfy both his conscience and the insurance companies? The most determined lover of sweetness and light would probably, on the whole, rather not be burnt up than otherwise, and, if Mansard roofs are indispensable to our happiness, why not study to make them as fire-proof as possible? They will be quite as handsome—or as hideous—as they are now, and we shall not be forced to burn down a city every year by way of a practical tribute to the memory of their inventor's genius.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

ITALIAN OPERA.

Mme. Pauline Lucca succumbed, last evening, to the influences of the weather and was unable to sing in "Le Nozze de Figaro." Persons interested in operatic affairs have long since become aware that only severe illness can prevent a valiant and conscientious artist like Mme. Lucca from fulfilling her duty toward the public; but for the benefit of people less well-informed a physician's certificate as to the lady's inability to appear was appended to an announcement to the effect that "Crispino e la Comare" would be given instead of Mozart's work. Miss Kellogg, as usual, sang *Annetta*. Wednesday, it is hoped, Mme. Lucca will be heard in "Faust."

RUBINSTEIN CONCERTS.

The first of the chamber concerts in which Messrs. Rubinstein and Wieniawski, and the remainder of Mr. Grau's company, strengthened by efficient instrumental aid, are to take part, may be attended this evening at Steinway Hall. The selections are of the highest order, and the performances of the chief interpreters thereof are too recent to make necessary any reference to their fitness to recite the finest music which may be chosen for recital.

Dramatic.

MR. SOTHERN AS "LORD DUNDREARY" AT WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Mr. Sothern's whimsical and original creation of *Dundreary* is so well known in the City where it first found appreciation that it needs no fresh description at this late day. As a piece of dramatic news, however, we may record that "Our American Cousin" was again acted here last night, this time at Wallack's Theatre, and that the favorite comedian named sustained his old-time character. All the former charm of Mr. Sothern's *Dundreary*, its humor, and its variety, its freak and its vacuity still remain to it, and to these there are now added a mellowness and an elaboration not seen before. As a piece of histrionic *genre* painting Mr. Sothern's *Dundreary* cannot be said to have a rival, and if, considered in its realistic aspect, it errs on the side of caricature, the measure of its success has not been lessened by the circumstance. The impersonation is certainly one of supreme finish, and is pregnant with an exquisite sense of the ludicrous. Pathos and humor, that which brings laughter and that which brings tears, are still the strongest elements for commanding dramatic prosperity, and when either is vigorously employed it avails little to criticise over-closely the element of exact fidelity to nature. Mr. Sothern met his customary fortune last night at the hands of his audience. He was joyously welcomed and evoked laughter and applause at every turn. His appearance is but the beginning, we may be sure, of a long tenure of success. "Our American Cousin" will doubtless run for some time, and Mr. Sothern has plenty of novelty in his repertory to back up his engagement thereafter. His support last night was, on the whole, very good. Mr. Stoddard made a quaint and forcible study of *Abel Murcott*, and Mr. Polk did his best with *Asa Trenchard*. The first-named gentleman was more cautious than usual to avoid exaggeration, and some of his scenes displayed uncommon dramatic power. Mr. Polk is as yet rather vague and uncertain in "Our American Cousin." He is commendably afraid of overdoing the part, but in avoiding Scylla he stumbles on Charybdis. With practice his handling of the character may improve. The ladies of the play did excellently. Miss Coghlan was charming in *Mary Meredith*, albeit a milkmaid in silk stockings is rather an anomaly. Miss Rogers, Mrs. Foster and Mme. Ponisi were all pains-taking and acceptable in parts affording no great scope for the exhibition of talent, and Mr. Holland was more like an ill-tempered shopman, as *Lieut. Vernon*, than a gentleman. Some pretty new scenes gave completeness to the mounting of the piece, and the infinite delight with which it was received by the audience gave token of a protracted run. "Our American Cousin" will be repeated, we need hardly say, every night until further notice.

BURLESQUE AT THE OLYMPIC.

The greeting which an exceedingly numerous audience, gathered at the Olympic Theatre last evening, extended to Miss Lydia Thompson and her company, afforded proof that the popularity of burlesque and its merriest interpreters is not yet on the wane. Miss Thompson and the other artists of the troupe appeared in "Aladdin the Second," a spectacular extravaganza, brimful of the needed opportunities for scenic display and for songs and dances, and the efforts of all the parties concerned—efforts as hearty as though the most important of labors were involved instead of the rehearsal of the lightest of pieces—were much enjoyed and encouraged by almost continuous applause. The pressure of graver events upon our columns precludes the detailed notice which the beauty of the stage-costume of "Aladdin the Second," the brightness of several numbers of the accompanying music, and the most spirited portions of a very spirited performance will make necessary at a later day. At present we must be content with recording the success of the play and of its performers, and with mentioning the fact that the drolleries of Messrs. Beckett and Edwin, the grace and vivacity of Miss Thompson, and the singing of Mlle. Dubois were, as of old, conspicuous features of an entertainment which attracts and delights in defiance of the familiarity of audiences with its subject matter and actors. One of the most effective incidents of the night must also be cited: Mr. Beckett and Miss Thompson sang the duet of the *gendarmes* in "Geneviève de Brabant," with marvelous fidelity to the vocal execution and acting of the well-known French players, and were constrained by the hearers to add at least a dozen supplementary verses to the two forming the English setting, intended to correspond in form with the original couplets.

BRITISH CLAIMS.

The Question of Allegiance Before the British Claims Commission—A Man Born in the United States Claimed as a British Subject.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 11.—The mixed Commission on British and American claims have dismissed on demurrer the case of J. F. Mogride against the United States. The facts are as follows: The latter demurred to the memorial of the claimant, on the ground that he had no standing as a British subject, he having been born in the United States, and being, by the laws of this country, a citizen of the United States, and at the time of the alleged injuries domiciled in this country. The British Consul replied to the demurrer that the claimant was born in Pennsylvania of parents who, at the time of his birth, were subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, and who were then on a visit to the United States, but within a few weeks after his birth returned to England, taking the memorialist with them, where he was christened and educated, and remained under the control of his father during his minority. On attaining majority, he claimed and adhered to his allegiance as a British subject, and neither his father nor mother ever renounced allegiance to Her Britannic Majesty. It was, therefore, contended that such a person is, by the law of Great Britain, a British subject, as the child of American parents born abroad, under such circumstances, would be an American citizen, and this has never been doubted. The reply to the demurrer infers that this Commission meant to go no further than to declare that Alexander, whose case was cited in the demurrer, had an American as well as British nationality by force of the statute of Kentucky, which declares that any person born within that State is a citizen thereof; and that under the circumstances of that case Alexander had not made such an election as entitled him to prefer his claim as a British subject.

Personal.

Gen. T. S. Sedgwick, of California; Hon. C. C. Littlejohn, of New-York; O. H. Cutter, of Rockland County; Edwin Adams and J. W. Wallack, of Long Branch, are at the Astor House. Col. Medley, R. E., of England; Hon. F. A. Alberger, of Buffalo; Hon. Charles H. Sherrill, of Washington, D. C.; Pay-master H. B. Cushing and Commander W. B. Cushing, of the United States Navy, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Capt. W. Somes, of the United States Army, and Gen. [illegible] Beauford, of San Francisco, are at the Grand Central Hotel. [illegible] H. Stafford Northcote, of England, is at the Brevoort House. Col. John T. New, of New-Orleans; Col. W. [illegible] Butler, of Paterson, N.J., and Prof. Forsyth, of West Point, are at the New-York Hotel. Commodore Stimbel, of the United States Navy, and Fred. D. Grant, of the United States Army, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Baron and Baroness de Bussiere, of France, and Gen. E. Spencer, of Alabama, are at the Everett House. Gen. G. W. Dodge, with four Indian chiefs, left the Grand Central Hotel last evening for their home in Utah.

FRANCE.

Spread of Republicanism Among the People—Opposition to Constitutional Reforms by the Present Assembly.

Paris, Nov. 11.—A caucus of the Republican Deputies of the party of the left in Assembly was held yesterday at Versailles. An expression of opinion was made from which it appears that there has been a steady growth of Republicanism among the people of all the departments of France. While the Prefects and Magistrates have become more and more tinctured with anti-Republicanism. The Deputies resolved to wait upon President Thiers to acquaint him with the condition of affairs, and to request such official action as will bring the people and their official representatives into closer relationship. The Republican members also resolved to oppose by all means in their power, and as strongly as do the Monarchists, the adoption of any constitutional reforms by the present national Assembly.

The *Temps* (newspaper) of today contains an editorial warmly praising the British Government for continuing recourse to arbitration as the means of settlement of international disputes.

Suspension of Bowles Brothers—American Tourists in Europe to Suffer.

Paris, Nov. 11.—The liabilities of Messrs. Bowles Brothers, the American bankers in this city who have suspended payment, are 500,000 francs. The losses by the suspension of the firm will fall chiefly upon American tourists in Europe.

Meeting of the Adjourned Session of the French National Assembly—Legitimist, Orleans, Bonaparte and Republican Parties Represented.

Paris, Nov. 11.—The adjourned session of the National Assembly was opened at Versailles at 2½ P. M. The attendance was unusually full, nearly all the members' seats being occupied. The Duke d'Aumale, the Prince de Joinville, Mm. Rouher, and Gambetta, and other party leaders were present. Shortly after the opening of the sitting, President Thiers entered the Chamber and was received with cheers.

The Assembly will probably choose its President to-morrow. It is rumored that the Right will propose the Duke de Broglie, or M. Marc Girardin, for President, in place of M. Grévy.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Illness of Mr. Gladstone—Loss of the Mauritius and Twenty-three Lives.

London, Nov. 11.—Right Hon. William E. Gladstone is confined to his house by illness.

The Mauritius has been lost in the North Channel, off Port Patrick, a sea-port town of Wigtown County, Scotland, and twenty-three of the persons on board were drowned.

[This may be either the ship Mauritius, which cleared from Glasgow the latter part of October for Demerara, or the steam-ship of that name belonging to Dublin.]

Departure of Mr. Charles Sumner for Home.

London, Nov. 11.—Senator Sumner has left London to visit some friends in the country before his departure for home. He sails on Thursday's steamer from Liverpool for New-York. His health is slightly improved.

PRUSSIA.

A Suggestion from Prince Bismarck to the Emperor.

Berlin, Nov. 11.—Prince Bismarck has sent a memorial to the Emperor, advocating the immediate reorganization of the Upper House of the Prussian Diet, and it is stated semi-officially that the suggestion will probably be adopted.

Reform in the Constitution of the Upper House.

Berlin, Nov. 11.—At a meeting of the Cabinet today, the Emperor William presiding, it was resolved that a radical reform should be initiated in the Constitution of the Upper House during the current session of the Diet.

The Manhattan Market Opening Last Night—Thirty Thousand People Present.

The Manhattan Market, situated at Thirty-fourth-street and the North River, was formally inaugurated last night. Before 9 o'clock nearly 30,000 people had assembled within the building. The admittance was by purchased tickets, and the admirable music furnished gave the immense structure the appearance of a mammoth promenade concert.

The building stands upon seventy-four City lots, or 160,000 feet of ground. The main building is 800 by 200 feet, with a bulkhead on the river front 200 by 100 feet. The high central arch is 90 feet from the floor, and the average height of the entire structure is about 75 feet. Scarcely any wood has been used in the building, the walls being of brick and the arches and pillars of iron. Of course the purpose for which the building is designed prevents any attempt at elaborate decoration, yet still the coloring and ornamentation, such as it is, is tasteful and unique. The entire floor is of concrete, and has a gradual slope to afford the necessary facilities of washing and cleaning.

On the 22d of February, 1871, the erection of this immense structure was commenced, and on the 25th of this month the market will be opened for business purposes. The entire cost of the building is $1,500,000, and the annual income from the rent of the stalls will be $360,000. The market is owned by a stock company, incorporated by an act of Legislature passed March 28, 1870, whose capital stock is $2,000,000, with the power of increasing it to five millions. The stalls will number 700, and the weekly rental will range from $8 50 to $10. Already two-thirds of the stalls have been rented, and before the opening day it is expected that every one will be occupied. In addition to the market proper a plaza for farmers' wagons has been constructed, covering fourteen lots, and fronting on Eleventh-avenue and Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets. In sixty days from the present date the new market pier, 550 feet in length, and 60 feet in width will be completed. The market was brilliantly illuminated last night, and until a late hour was visited by many thousands of people.

Notes From the People.

A correspondent states that the lesson of the Boston fire may be expressed in two words, "Mansard roofs," and calls attention to the same structures in this City.

Another correspondent recommends keeping on hand vessels of carbonic acid gas in places convenient for extinguishing flames in buildings.

One correspondent deprecates the practice indulged in by boys, who play with fire in the street, and thereby jeopardize City property, and calls for a prohibitory ordinance.

Another recommends floating fire-engines on the North and East Rivers, and thinks they can be made of as much service in this country as they have been in others.

The Firemen Paid.

The rolls of the firemen and other employes of the Fire Department were forwarded to Controller Green on Saturday afternoon, and were at once put under examination for audit and payment. All of the men were paid yesterday, under direction of the Controller, by the Pay-master of the Finance Department, at Fire Department Head-quarters, the wages due them to the 1st November, amounting to the sum of $88,461 18. The Head-quarters' rolls, embracing the salaries of the Commissioners, clerks and employes of the office for September and October were also paid at the same time, amounting to $15,000.

Father Burke's Lectures.

Father Burke's lectures in reply to James Anthony Froude will commence to-night at the Academy of Music, and continue on consecutive Tuesday and Thursday evenings until the 28th inst. His subjects are: "The Norman Invasion," "Ireland Under the Tudors," "Ireland Under Cromwell," "Grattan and the Volunteers," and "Ireland Since the Union."

National Academy of Design.

The Academy of Design opened last evening for the Winter season, with an exhibition of 400 pictures by foreign artists. A very large number of connoisseurs, art patrons, and literary men was present. As it was quite impossible to obtain a satisfactory view of the paintings last evening, any critical notice of them must be deferred.

THE SOLDIER'S REST.

Obsequies of Gen. Meade in Philadelphia.

An Immense Assemblage—Deep Feeling of the People—The Military and Civic Procession—Interment in Laurel Hill.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 11, 1872.

The City of Philadelphia, the scene of so many great and historical events, never perhaps witnessed such a representation of the power and greatness and genius of the nation, as that which assembled within its limits today, to pay the last tribute of honor and respect to the memory of Major-Gen. George Gordon Meade. The solemn ceremonials, the impressive display, the gathering of thousands from every portion of the country, were well worthy the patriotism, the distinguished services, and the general excellence of character of the departed hero. The whole city appeared wrapt in mourning. The choked utterances of muffled bells, the subdued beat of the kettle-drum, the dull reverberations of the minute guns, and the solemn tread of many thousand comrades and unaffected mourners, as the funeral cortège slowly passed through the streets, united to produce a scene of indescribable impressiveness which is not quickly forgotten. From the great soldier who honors the nation as its President, through the long line of distinguished officers, participators with the dead hero in the trials and glories of a gigantic civil war, through the myriads who fought under and gloried in his leadership, through the great minds of the country who trusted him for his deeds, down to the millions of his countrymen who revered him for his exalted reputation as a citizen, the same feeling of sorrow was expressed through their delegates on his demise, and deep and heartfelt their sympathy with the loss sustained by his family and his country. Decked with mourning emblems, the whole City of Philadelphia was astir at an early hour in the morning, and shortly after 7 o'clock vast multitudes began to assemble in the streets adjacent to St. Mark's Church, where the religious services were to take place. The corridors of the Continental, the Girard, the Colonnade, the United States, and the numerous other hotels that afforded accommodation to the military and the visitors, were thronged to excess, all bearing badges and emblems indicative of sorrow and regret. Every one seemed deeply intent on the common purpose, and even the bulletins, continuously posted up in the hotels, announcing the latest news of the disaster which has befallen a sister city, and which has already elicited the deep and unaffected sympathy of the entire nation, did not for any period divert their attention from the resolve to celebrate with fitting appropriateness the funeral services of the hero of Gettysburg. Passing through the crowds into the open street, the car was constantly greeted with enthusiastic praise of the dead, and as comrades of the war, long parted, grasped hands over the bier of their commander, they related with touching sincerity numerous instances of his gallantry, his cool bravery under all circumstances, and his great consideration for the personal comfort of his soldiers, which gained him their friendship and affection.

In accordance with the request issued by Mayor Stokely, the suspension of business throughout the city was general. All the Government offices, National, State, county and city, were closed, and no business of any description was transacted. The principal private establishments in the business portions of the city strictly obeyed the request of the Mayor, and with the exception of the banking institutions, which had no legal authority for closing, the day was observed as Sunday. Independence Hall, in obedience to the directions of the City Councils, was draped in mourning, and was visited by many thousands. The foreign Consuls in the city displayed their flags at half-mast, and in all the public buildings and on the windows of private dwellings national banners were displayed appropriately draped in mourning. As the morning wore on the multitudes in the streets continued to increase, and by 9 o'clock Locust, Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets were so densely packed that a strong force of Police were detailed to drive back the crowds, and ropes being stretched across on either end, no one was permitted to pass without authority of the civic marshals. At 9½ the first arrivals of United States militia took place, and soon after 500 regulars were resting on their arms along the south curb of the thoroughfare. The civic and other kindred organizations then began to arrive, and by 10 o'clock at least 50,000 persons filled the streets, the windows, the trees and house-tops.

At 10 o'clock the doors of St. Mark's Church were thrown open. Gen. McDowell and staff were the first comers, and then followed Gov. Geary and his staff, consisting of A. L. Russell, A. A. G., Col. W. W. Lyons, Gen. R. A. McCoy, and Gen. Thomas J. Jordan. Gen. Sherman drove up in company with Gen. Porter, and was received by Gen. McDowell and Gen. Drum. At 10:30 a carriage drove up to the church, and President Grant, Secretary Robeson, Hon. Adolph E. Borie, and Mr. George J. Michelson passed in and took their positions near the military. The family of the deceased, dressed in deep mourning, occupied the front seats on the left aisle of the church, and were the objects of much sympathy. At 10½ o'clock the remains were conveyed from the private residence of the deceased at the south-east corner of Nineteenth and Delancey streets to the church accompanied by the city troops and a large procession of citizens, including Theodore Cuyler, Morton McMichael, George B. Lusby, Judge Allison, Judges Finletter, Ludlow, and Paxson; J. B. Lippincott, J. B. Townsend, A. J. Drexel, Jay Cooke, Senator Scott, Senator Cameron, ex-Gov. Randolph, of New-Jersey, and Gov. Parker, Gen. Barstow, Geo. W. Childs, Joseph Patterson, George H. Stuart, Samuel Dickson, Eli K. Price, Major-Gen. Foster, Col. Andenreid, Col. Bacon, of Gen. Sherman's staff; Gen. Locke, Gen. Sawtelle, Col. Sackett, Col. Easton, Col. McKeever, Lieut.-Col. Cadwalader, Lieut.-Col. Biddle, Major J. B. Corse, Capt. Coxe, Capt. Williams, Gen. H. Heintzelman, Col. King, Col. Storr, Gen. Ruff, Gen. Bingham, Judges Paxson, Pierce, and others. The pall-bearers were Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan, Major-Gens. Humphreys, Parke, and Wright, of the army; Rear-Admirals Turner and Lardner, and Commodores Scott and Mullaney, of the navy.

As the remains entered the church, which by this time was filled to its utmost limit, they were met at the door by the pastor, Rev. Dr. Hoffman, Bishops Whipple, Odenheimer, and Stevens, about twenty local clergymen and fifty choristers, who preceded them in solemn procession up the aisle, the choir and the combined First Artillery and Governor's Island Bands playing a funeral dirge from "Robert le Diable." The scene was most impressive in its character.

As the anthem commencing "I am the resurrection and the life" was sung, that vast assemblage bowed its head in silent prayer, and not another sound could be heard in the church save the sighs and sobs of the relatives of the deceased, which they vainly attempted to suppress. Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan, who were the cynosure of all eyes, watched the services with great interest. The choir then sung, "Lord, let me know mine end;" the assistant of the rector read the lesson from the fifteenth of First Corinthians, which was followed by the hymn, "Asleep in Jesus," according to the arrangement of Dr. Miller.

Bishop Whipple now advanced and delivered the funeral address.

THE PROCESSION.

The religious services then concluded, and the line of march was taken up as follows:

Police.

First Division, salute carried by detail, from the Fifth Brigade.

Charles M. Prevost, Major-General First Division.
Col. George H. North, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Lieut.-Col. Henry P. Muirheid, Division Inspector.
Major Joseph F. Tobias, Aid-de-camp.
Major Samuel N. Lewis, Aid-de-camp.
Major J. Newton Dickson, Aid-de-camp.
Officers of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, Highlanders, New-York, in uniform.
Lieut.-Col. Charles A. Stetson, Capts. Lang, Lindsay, Ross, Rodgers, Carroll, McIntosh, Clark, Hughes, Dutch, &c.
Major-Gen. J. K. Dobson, Third Division and Staff.
Fifth Brigade, Drum Corps and Band.
Thirteenth Regiment Infantry, (colored,) Joseph S. G. Ward, Colonel.
Twelfth Regiment Infantry, (colored,) [illegible], Colonel.
Eleventh Regiment, (colored,) Lieut.-Col. J. B. [illegible].

Second Brigade.
J. William Hoffman, Brigadier-General.
Major Galloway C. Morris, A. A. G.
Oliver P. Rex, Major, Surgeon.
Capt. William A. Hoffman, Aid-de-camp.
Major Sam. B. Wylie Mitchell, Inspector.
Band.
Fourth Regiment.
Third Regiment, Col. J. T. [illegible].
First Regiment Infantry, (Grey Reserves,) James W. Latta, Colonel.
Washington Grays.
Seventh Regiment, Col. L. [illegible].
First Brigade, John P. Bankson, Brigadier-General and Staff of Officers.
Second Regiment, National Guards, [illegible], Colonel.
Weccacoe Legion.
Hunter Chester Cadets.
Sixth Regiment New-Jersey Militia, Col. Lee.
Escort of Regulars, United States Army, Under command of Brevet Brig.-Gen. [illegible].
Four companies United States Artillery.
Marine Band of thirty pieces.
Two companies, Infantry.
Two companies, Marines.

Officiating Clergy.
Body Guard—First City Troop.

Lieut.-Gen. Sherman.	The Remains.	Rear-Admiral Turner.
Major-Gen. Humphreys.		Rear-Admiral Lardner.
Major-Gen. Wright.		Major-Gen. Parke.
Commodore Scott.		Commodore Mullaney.

The caisson was drawn by six bay horses, each led by a groom. The horse of the deceased was led by two sergeants of cavalry.

Body guard, First City Troop.
The mourners, family of the deceased in carriages.
Gen. Barstow, Emory, and George Meade.
President Grant, Gen. Sherman.
Secretary Robeson, Gen. McDowell, Gen. Porter, of the President's suite, Col. Jones, of Gen. McDowell's staff, Gen. Rufus Ingalls, Gen. McKibbin, Gen. Baxter, Gen. Locke, Col. Sheridan, Col. Baker, Col. Andenreid, Commodore R. N. Stembell.
Gov. Geary and staff in carriages; Senator Scott, Congressmen O'Neil, Randall, and Myers, ex-Senator Cattell; Senator Thurman, of Ohio; Congressman Bingham; Gov. Hawley, of Connecticut; Hon. G. W. Scofield; Hon. Adolph E. Borie; Wm. E. Blake; ex-Gov. Harriman, of N. H.; Hon. S. S. Cox; Hon. S. B. Dick; Gen. Q. A. Gillmore.
Lieut.-Col. A. Stetson of the New-York Seventy-ninth Regiment; Lieuts. Hughes, McIntyre, and Capts. Dutch, Clarke, Lindsay, Creall, Ross, and Rogers.
CIVIC PROCESSION.
First Artillery, United States Army.
Chief Marshal John C. McCall and a large number of Aids.
Several Prominent Clergymen.
Delegation of the Judiciary.
Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.
Twenty-five Stands of Battle-torn Colors carried by Veterans.
200 Members of the Society of the Army of the Potomac.
Forty Veteran Soldiers and Sailors.
Major Gen. John F. Hartranft and Staff.
The Fairmount Park Commissioners.
Children of the Lincoln Institute.
Children of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home.
Mayor Stokely and the Corporate Authorities of the City.
Members of the Councils.
Members of the Board of Education.
Board of Port Wardens.
Board of Health.
Members of the Board of Guardians of the Poor.
Members of the Fairmount Park Art Association.
Members of the Academies of Natural Sciences and Fine Arts.
Delegation of Citizens, numbering four hundred, representing commercial, manufacturing, and banking interests.
Band.
Members of the Union League.
Marshaled by Charles Gibbons.
Members of the Commercial Exchange.
Members of the Board of Brokers.
Chief Marshal, George Fox.
Scott Legion.
Chief Marshal, Edward E. Biles.
Veterans of the Mexican War.
Philadelphia Fire Department.
Fifty men were in line, marshaled by one of the Commissioners.
Delegation of Post-office Employes, marshaled by Mr. George Fairman.
Large delegation of citizens generally.
Members of the Italian Benevolent Society, marshaled by Charles Malatesta.

TO LAUREL HILL.

From Eighteenth and Locust streets to Greene, and thence to the Park—a distance of several miles—the whole way was lined with people, and, while some might have been there as mere spectators, the great majority appreciated the loss sustained by the nation, and by their appearance gave unmistakable evidence of sorrow. Upon the faces of the veterans of the war the marks of grief were deeply impressed. Along the route every house bore emblems of mourning. From some was suspended the national flag draped in sombre color, others displayed flags at half-mast, and not a few had in their windows portraits of the dead soldier. Notwithstanding the crowded condition of the streets, the utmost order prevailed, the people vieing with the police in the preservation of the solemnities of the hour. In the Park, at every prominent point, on the hillsides, on the house-tops overlooking the scene, immense numbers of people were crowded together, awaiting the arrival of the cortege. When the procession entered the Park the head of the column took the road past the Fairmount Water-works, and on arriving near the river turned to the right, and marched beyond the Lincoln Monument, where they halted in the rear of the militia. The escort, as it came to this walk, turned to the right in front of the militia. The body was then taken from the caisson by eight marines and carried on board the steamer Undine, which was assigned by the city authorities to take them to Laurel Hill Cemetery. The relatives of the deceased, the pall-bearers and mourners, the officiating clergy, the ex-members of his personal staff, and the invited guests followed on board the boat. As the coffin reached the deck a battalion composed of marines, engineers, infantry, and artillery fired three volleys, and the minute-gun swelling the volume of sound seemed to bid farewell to the dead. The procession then broke up and the steamer proceeded up the river to Laurel Hill Cemetery, the band playing the dead march in Saul. The Undine received a salute from the Schuylkill Navy as it started from the dock. When the funeral party arrived at the Cemetery, the remains were quickly removed and carried to the head of the grave. The services, which were conducted by the pastor of the deceased, Rev. Dr. Hoffman, were plain and unpretending. The ordinary Episcopal service was read, and surrounded by loving and sorrowing friends, the earthly remains of Major-Gen. George Gordon Meade were deposited in the tomb.

THE GIFT CONCERT SWINDLE.

Raid by the Police on the Concert Ticket Lottery in Broadway—Capture of the Proprietor and Clerks—The Proprietor Held for Examination.

For some time past the passers along Broadway have noticed an illuminated sign in front of No. 609, announcing a concert to be given at the Academy of Music on Jan. 6, and prizes varying from $1,000 to $1 offered to every purchaser of a ticket. Those who were tempted to examine further found along the sides of an otherwise vacant store platforms protected by a railing, behind which were several young men, who announced that the tickets attached to the boards against the wall represented, besides an admission to the Academy, several thousands of dollars, (naming the sum,) and that each purchaser would have a chance of getting a portion of that amount. As each supposed lucky purchaser won a prize—or some confederate pretended so to do—the amount would be announced in loud tones by each of the clerks, and the remaining large sum reduced accordingly. By these means several thoughtless persons were induced to make purchases, and in most cases left the place minus their money. As the golden visions presented had induced several youths to steal in order to gain a sudden fortune, and complaints had been made by parents and employers to Capt. Byrne, of the Mercer-street Police, an attempt was made to induce the Justice at Jefferson Market Court to issue a warrant for the arrest of all concerned; but the Magistrate "could find no law to reach the case." Yesterday, however, Justice Fowler, acting as Police Magistrate, found a statute in the Lottery law touching the matter, and issued a warrant. Warning was given by the Police to the persons having charge of the premises that if they commenced business an arrest would be made; but, disregarding the warning, the proprietor, James Wood, employed fifteen clerks, and at 11 o'clock A. M. opened the store. For an hour and a half the clerks were principally engaged in tacking up the tickets, but no attempt was made to sell any until 12¼ o'clock P. M., when, finding the Police had not interfered, the sale was begun as usual. The Police were, however, watching the movement, and at ten minutes to 1 o'clock P. M. Capt. Byrne, Sergt. Holbrow, and a section of Police entered the store. There were about 150 persons in the place, the majority of whom, as soon as they beheld the officers, made a dash for the street. The order of the Captain to close the door was not made quick enough to secure all who had been inside, but yet a large number of on-lookers and speculators were detained. The rush into the street of those who escaped, and the appearance of the officers, naturally caused a great excitement on Broadway, and in a few minutes nearly 5,000 persons were collected on the block, stopping travel on both sidewalk and roadway. The Police soon secured the proprietor and clerks, and then allowed the others to depart, as no charge could be made against them as mere purchasers. The proprietor and clerks were then taken to the Mercer-street Station, where the latter having been interrogated, and found to have that morning been hired as clerks, were allowed to go on their good behavior, while the proprietor, who gave his name as James Wood, aged fifty-five, residing at No. 609 Broadway, was taken to Jefferson Market Court, where he was held by Justice Fowler for examination on a bail bond of $500. While Wood was at Court the Police held possession of the store; but when the bail bond was signed the officers were instructed to surrender possession to the former proprietor, which order was, of course, obeyed.

HOMICIDE IN BROOKLYN.

A Car Conductor Arrested for Causing the Death of a Passenger.

Henry Bulwinkel, a German grocer, aged forty-five years, residing with his family at the corner of Franklin-avenue and Madison-street, died yesterday morning at his residence under circumstances that excited suspicion of foul play. Shortly after dinner Sunday, he started alone to visit a friend living in Second-avenue, New-York. At 7½ P. M. he returned home covered with blood, which was flowing copiously from wounds on the face. He stated to his wife that he had been beaten by the conductor of car No. 281 of the Flushing-avenue line. On returning to Brooklyn, he said, he waited at the corner of Bridge and Sand streets, until a Flushing-avenue car came along. It was car No. 281. He hailed it, but neither the conductor nor driver paid any attention to him. He followed and overtook the car after it had gone about two blocks past the place where he hailed it. On getting on board, he remonstrated with the conductor for not heeding his call. The conductor angrily demanded his fare, and called him a "nasty fellow." He paid his fare, and after reaching the corner of Flushing and Dixon avenues, as he was in the act of getting off the car, the conductor struck him in the face with his clenched fist. He reached home, and after getting washed, started to go to the stables of the Company in order to have the conductor arrested. He had gone but a block or so, when he became so faint that his son, a boy fourteen years of age, who was with him, had to assist him home. He complained of a pain in his head, and after lying on the sofa a while his wife aided him in going to bed. At 12 o'clock midnight he was breathing heavily. His wife asked him what was the matter; he replied that he had been drinking, and then again went to sleep. When his wife woke up at 5 o'clock yesterday morning she found he was dead. Mrs. Bulwinkel notified Coroner Jones, who ordered a post-mortem examination, which was made by Dr. Shepard. At 5 o'clock P. M. yesterday William H. Buckelman, the conductor of car No. 281, Flushing-avenue line, was arrested by Detective Van Wagner, of the Brooklyn Police Central Office, and locked up in the First Precinct Station-house, to await the result of the Coroner's investigation.

BOARD OF AUDIT.

The Question of Counsel—Settling Newspaper Accounts—Payments and Disallowances.

The Board of Audit met yesterday.

Commissioner Van Nort presented a package of sixteen mandamuses which he said had been served upon him, and he desired that they be referred to the Corporation Counsel.

Controller Green said that some of these mandamuses had been already referred by himself to the Corporation Counsel, and some to Mr. Strahan.

Commissioner VAN NORT—Mr. Strahan is not counsel to this Board, and I cannot see why these matters should be referred to him. I repeat my motion.

Mr. STEBBINS, President of the Department of Public Parks—Has not Mr. Strahan done business for this Board?

Mr. VAN NORT—No; he has done business for Mr. Green. Messrs. Porter and Pierrepont were appointed counsel to this Board, and they or Mr. O'Gorman are the proper persons to refer these matters to.

Mr. GREEN—I move as an amendment that copies of those which have been referred to Mr. O'Gorman be now referred to Mr. Strahan, and vice versa.

Mr. VAN NORT—I do not think it is in your province to refer to Mr. Strahan. Suppose I should refer papers to private counsel, would this Board recognize such proceeding? I think not; it is not in my province, nor is it in my opinion in your power to do so.

Mr. STEBBINS—Well, I move that Mr. Strahan be authorized to proceed in his investigation into any papers now in his possession, and that if necessary, the Board designate him as one of the counsel to this Board.

A vote was then taken on the amendment. Messrs. Green and Stebbins voted in the affirmative, Mr. Van Nort in the negative. Mr. Van Nort explained his vote by saying that he did not think it necessary to employ additional counsel.

Mr. Green declared the amendment carried. Mr. Van Nort protested, as he said the amendment involved an expenditure of money, and would require a concurrent vote. Mr. Green replied that the amendment was adopted.

Mr. Van Nort's protest was entered on the minutes.

The following business was then transacted:

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

J. T. Barnard & Sons, for supplies of coal and wood	$[illegible]
L. Kasienski, for balance of salary as general interpreter for the County Courts, from Sept. 1 to Dec. 31, 1871	500 00
The Irish Tribune, for advertising	[illegible]
New-York Albion, for advertising	2,[illegible]
L'Eco d'Italia	[illegible]
The Real Estate Record, for advertising	1,[illegible]
Various claims amounting to	[illegible]

The Clerk to the Board read a peremptory mandamus from Judge Leonard, of the Supreme Court, ordering the Board to pay the claim of Thomas Canary for watering and sprinkling roads and avenues under contract, not to exceed $15,000, or show cause why payment should not be made.

The Controller said that he believed that the claim was most excessive, there being an overcharge of fully two-thirds.

A vote was taken upon authorizing payment. Messrs. Stebbins and Green voted in the affirmative. Mr. Van Nort, in voting, said that he believed the contract was illegal, as made with Messrs. Tweed & Co. But the Legislature subsequently legalized it, and Judges Porter and Pierrepont decided that payment should be made. He would therefore vote yea. Payment was accordingly authorized.

NEWSPAPER CLAIMS DISALLOWED.

St. Peter	$[illegible]
The Cosmopolitan	[illegible]
Irish Republic	[illegible]
Banner of Liberty	[illegible]
Corner-Stone	[illegible]
Irish Democrat	[illegible]
New-York Mercantile Journal	[illegible]
The Heart and Hand	[illegible]
New-York Programme	[illegible]
The Engineering and Mining Journal	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]

CLAIMS OF GAS-LIGHT COMPANIES ALLOWED.

New-York Gas-light Company	$[illegible]
Manhattan Gas-light Company	[illegible]
Metropolitan Gas-light Company	[illegible]
Harlem Gas-light Company	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]

The following reductions were made in the claims of these Companies:

Harlem Gas-light Company	$[illegible]
Metropolitan Gas-light Company	[illegible]
Manhattan Gas-light Company	[illegible]
New-York Gas-light Company	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]

The Board then adjourned to Tuesday, 26th inst.

THE HARLEM COURT-HOUSE.

The Frauds Investigated—Important Testimony of J. McBride Davidson.

The Senate Committee of Investigation into the Harlem Court-house frauds held another session yesterday at the City Hall. Messrs. Tiemann and Weismann were the only members present. Mr. Charles Kitchell appeared as counsel for the prosecution, and ex-Judge Nelson J. Waterbury for H. W. Genet.

J. McBride Davidson testified that he had known Genet for fifteen or twenty years; the indorsement on the warrant for $4,802, dated July 14, 1871, was not in his handwriting; there was an agreement by which he should furnish material for the Ninth District Court-house, amounting to $4,802; none of the material was ever furnished by him according to the estimate; he never received one cent, nor does he know who did receive the money; Genet told him that he had arranged to get the money, and that witness should receive payment when he had delivered the material.

P. McVinney, of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, near the Court-house, was then examined. He said that he had been in the employ of John Scallon for about fifteen days, and rented a piece of ground of him, 40 by 12 feet, at $160 a year; never saw more than four carts employed at the Court-house in one day; some of the men at work on the Court-house were sent to work on Mr. Genet's house, at One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue; they always came every two weeks to the Court-house to receive their pay; never saw any lumber taken to the Court-house, as there was no occasion for using it. (The Court-house pay-roll was here exhibited to the witness, who said he saw the names of several men upon it who had been employed on Genet's house, Samuel Campbell, the foreman, among the number.)

John Quigg, brother of Michael Quigg, the boss carpenter, testified that he began to work at the Ninth District Court-house in May, 1871, as foreman of a gang of carpenters for his brother, who was in partnership at the time with David C. Bancker; Mr. Bancker was then engaged in building Mr. Genet's house; none of the carpenters on the Court-house pay-roll at that time were at work on Mr. Genet's house; some lumber that was on the dock he had seen carted to Genet's house by Rogers, Feeley, Howe, and others; the witness helped to unload the lumber, and to work some of it up, pine and black walnut, in Genet's house; there was some lumber at Manhattanville, which was also worked up for that house.

Redmond Murphy, a teamster in the employ of John Wilson, testified that he had delivered material at the Court-house for Wilson, but never received a ticket or delivery when he did so; always received such tickets when he delivered goods at other places; Mr. Olcott Wilson's partner, ordered him to take the goods to Genet's house, and Wilson himself to take them to the Court-house. The other witness examined yesterday was Denis Casey, another of Wilson's teamsters, who gave testimony similar to that of Redmond Murphy. The Committee will hold another session this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The Woodhull-Claflin Case.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Our attention has been called to a statement published in several of yesterday's (Sunday) papers in the report of the proceedings in Court on Saturday, on the hearing of the complaint made by Mr. Luther C. Challis against Mrs. Woodhull, Miss Claflin, and Mr. Blood, as having been made by Mr. James H. Maxwell, under oath, in which our names are mentioned. We are astonished at Mr. Maxwell's statement. It is without any foundation whatever. No such occurrence as he has testified to as having taken place in our presence ever did take place in our presence, or in the presence of either of us. Mr. Challis has never in our presence, or in the presence of either of us, said or done anything of the character imputed to him by Mr. Maxwell. We regret that the close of the examination prevents us from making this statement in Court.

You will, in justice to us as well as Mr. Challis, oblige us by publishing this note.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1872.

H. J. TRACY,
G. T. JONES,
T. F. WARNER.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Active Measures to be Taken by the Government.

Large Sales of Gold Contemplated—The Stock Market to be Relieved by Every Possible Means—No Danger of a Panic.

The Boston fire had, naturally, a decided and depressing effect, yesterday, upon the New-York money and stock markets, though there were no indications of any immediate or serious panic. On the contrary, the feeling on the street, though an anxious one, was that of hopefulness. The first note of any change in the routine of business was the sudden decline in all kinds of marketable stocks of from one to fifteen per cent. Government bonds were also quoted one per cent. lower than the rates on Saturday, and as the fire in Boston also caused a depression in the English market, American securities were reported by cable as having fallen there in the same ratio.

This marked decline in all kinds of securities led many leading operators to believe that a panic would ensue, if prompt and decisive measures were not at once adopted both by the Government and the mercantile community. Judge Richardson, the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, having arrived in town yesterday, placed himself in communication with several prominent bankers, and gave assurances that the Government would do all in its power to prevent any monetary panic. He remained at the office of the Assistant Treasurer all day, and obtained the drift of public opinion, besides a correct idea of the proper and most feasible plan for co-operating with the Street.

It seemed to be the universal sentiment in the afternoon that no immediate steps were necessary, as the market seemed to be strengthening, but that a change might occur today. The Assistant Secretary, therefore, took no active step, but signified his intention of again visiting Wall-street today to feel the pulse of the market.

It is understood that should the necessity occur, Judge Richardson will advise Secretary Boutwell to dispose of a large amount of gold coin, in order that the market may be relieved from any pressure prevailing. This measure will, no doubt, be adopted, as large shipments of coin for foreign liquidation are taking place every day. It was ascertained after banking hours, that Judge Richardson had made up his mind to sell a large quantity of gold today, and buy in bonds with the proceeds, in order to throw the paper currency on the market. This will have the effect to lessen the necessity for forced sales of stocks, and restore a necessary degree of buoyancy to the general market.

The amount of gold to be sold today, should the necessity arise, will, it is understood, be fully $5,000,000. Of course, should there appear to be no pressing necessity for this action the Government will refrain, as it is considered best to keep the gold in reserve until necessity arises for its expenditure. In the event of a partial demand for relief being noticed, the Treasury will probably issue a portion of the retired greenbacks now held.

In any event it is quite certain that the Government will do whatever is deemed best to prevent panic and restore confidence among the members of the business community of the metropolis, and thereby relieve the anxiety of merchants throughout the country.

The Question Considered in Washington—Full Confidence Felt in the Steadiness of the Mercantile Community.

Our Washington correspondent, in alluding to the question of gold sales by the Treasury, telegraphs as follows:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—There will probably be no action on the part of the Treasury Department in regard to the Boston calamity. Undoubtedly such action would be taken very quickly should the emergency demand it, but all the dispatches received today by the Secretary of the Treasury, especially from bank officers and capitalists, have been of a very reassuring character. There has been no excitement in Boston financially, and not enough in New-York to require the serious attention of the Secretary. There is the utmost confidence felt here in official circles that the wealth and substance of Boston will rise far above the requirements of the occasion, and bear the credit of her banks, insurance companies and business men safely through the crisis. In fact, a splendid exhibition of the reserved strength and resources of the proud city is looked for; a demonstration of that true conservatism for which she is so worthily famed. Some of the telegrams received today by the Secretary from New-York and the West have called for an increase of the currency. Those from the West bore evidence of having been inspired in New-York. It is not likely any such action will be taken.

WALL-STREET'S FEARS.

Great Excitement Yesterday Among the Bankers and Brokers—Suspension of Firms—Affairs in the Cotton and Produce Exchange.

It was anticipated that terrible excitement would rule in Wall-street yesterday, consequent upon the news of the great Boston conflagration. All day Sunday speculation was rife as to the probable effect of the fire upon the stock list, and the principal hotels were thronged with bankers and brokers, who were anxious to form some idea as to the extent of the depreciation. Even on Sunday, many parties, anxious to save themselves from the ruin which a panic on Monday might accomplish, settled their lines of stocks at various figures, far below the prices of Saturday. Yesterday morning, therefore, as the hour of 10 approached, (the time for opening the Stock Exchange,) every one who had any interest at stake gathered about the doors and awaited admittance.

As soon as the doors were opened the crowd rushed through the several entrances, and in an incredibly short space of time filled every available position in the immense Exchange. The keepers were powerless in the general confusion, and strangers, bankers, brokers and Press representatives were crowded promiscuously in the main hall. The galleries were densely packed with eager spectators, among whom many ladies were noticeable.

The Exchange immediately became the scene of almost indescribable confusion, such as was never before known in its history, even the Chicago conflagration failing to produce such intense and universal excitement. Many went into the hall expecting to leave it ruined, and few entered the room feeling secure against loss. It was several minutes before any quotations could be distinguished amid the perfect Babel of sounds, but when the opening figures were heard, a feeling of relief passed through the entire Exchange that matters were so much better than had been expected. The market soon afterward found its level, and it became evident that there would be no panic. The opening prices obtained for stocks were much better than those at which settlements were made on Saturday night, and the entire market gradually advanced under the general feeling that the Boston disaster had been overrated, at least as its effect upon the monetary interests of the country. As fresh telegrams from Boston were being hourly received, giving lower estimates of the losses, the market continued to strengthen, and finally closed much better than had been anticipated. It was generally thought by members of the Exchange, also, that Boston being a city where credit is given rather than asked, that the disaster will affect that city and New-England more closely than the country at large, and, therefore, miscellaneous stocks should not suffer such a depression as was occasioned by the destruction of Chicago, a city built and doing business on Eastern credit and capital. It was generally conceded by the leading financiers that the worst shock has been experienced, and that all danger of panic had passed over.

There were but two suspensions officially announced, and these comparatively insignificant. S. (V.) White, capital $300,000, doing business at No. 8 Wall-street, and Pillot, Perry & Co., No. 44 Broad-street, not rated. The fact that there were but two suspensions upon the eve of such a disaster, was regarded as favorable to the general market. The complete list which the TIMES published in its extra of yesterday morning of the loss and insurance on every building destroyed in Boston, also aided the members of the Exchange materially in arriving at an estimate of the magnitude of the disaster and its probable effect upon the prices of stocks.

The conflagration was the general theme of conversation yesterday among the members of the Produce Exchange, although prices of commodities dealt in there were but little affected. Boston and New-York have but little interchange of produce, most of the provisions consumed in each city coming directly through from the West. The disaster was generally regarded as affecting few places outside of Boston seriously, except in the way of fire insurance. The Cotton Exchange, also, was the scene of much excitement during the day. It was thought that the destruction of so large stocks of goods must necessarily bring about an improvement in prices.

BOSTON'S INSURANCE BILL.

How New-York Insurance Companies are Affected—A List of the Losses—Scenes at the Offices Yesterday.

The excitement prevailing among people interested in fire insurance companies, as to the losses incurred by these corporations, was aggravated yesterday. Stockholders and policy-holders visited the various offices where they owned stock or were insured, and were profuse with inquiries as to the stability of the company. Startling rumors of the insolvency of several companies were afloat, many of them evidently started by insurance brokers, who hoped, by shaking the faith of policy-holders in the company in which they were insured, to make commissions, by inducing them to insure in others. Meetings of directors were called hastily, and statements of the condition of companies placarded in doors and windows. A brisk business was driven by those companies, who had small losses to record, and interested inquirers breathed freely, when they were positively assured by companies who lost heavily, that they were abundantly able to pay all losses and hold a surplus. Stockholders especially congratulated themselves, upon ascertaining that though they would get no dividends soon, that they would not be assessed to save their company. Many companies who do a purely local business and have no agents or risks in Boston, made an ostentatious show of placards outside, stating that the company was "O. K.," "all right," "not a dollar lost in Boston." In the various companies affected, clerks and book-keepers were silent, and the questioner was referred to the Presidents or Secretaries. It was easy to discover the unstable condition of some of the companies despite the efforts of officials to keep up an appearance of unconcern. Some companies nearly or hopelessly lost acknowledge that they had stopped taking risks, or had little hope of recovering. Others who declined taking risks early in the day resumed business after a meeting of directors, giving as a reason that deficiencies in capital and surplus was made up. It is claimed by the various insurance companies, whose own estimate of their losses and risks is given below, that they may fall short of these amounts when a final estimate is made. Although it would appear now that everything is a total loss in the burnt district, the wild sweep of the flames have undoubtedly left much of money value behind.

One of the heaviest insurance losers by the conflagration is the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company. The total amount of their risk in the burnt district is $1,639,500. A cable message received at the office in William-street says:

Draw for loss at Boston as required.
BROCKLEBANK, Liverpool.

The Imperial, another English Company, have their loss estimated at $1,000,000, and the North British American state a loss of $600,000, claiming that this sum is not more than a fifth of their fire surplus. Mr. Colt, agent for the North American, Manufacturers', Eliot, Washington, Merchants' and Mercantile Insurance Companies, of Boston, and the Hartford, of Hartford, Conn., announced late in the day that he had not heard from the North American, Washington and Mercantile; that the Manufacturers', Eliot and Merchants' had written to him to stop taking risks, and that the Hartford Company's losses were stated by the President to be $800,000, but that the Company could stand the loss. The Home Insurance Company of this City footed up their losses at $800,000, but felt no fear of their ability to pay without assessing stockholders.

The Phenix Company, New-York, losing $450,000, were also confident that they would be able to pay without shutting up shop.

The Ætna, of Hartford, with assets of $6,250,000, save their losses as under $1,000,000. The companies enumerated are probably the heaviest losers. The International, Humboldt, Mechanics', Corn Exchange, and Relief Companies, it was rumored yesterday would be forced to suspend business. The International and Humboldt had stopped taking risks.

LOSSES AND RISKS OF NEW-YORK COMPANIES.

Subjoined is a statement of losses and risks by New-York Companies from their own statements:

Albany	$65,000	Humboldt	$200,000
Atlantic	20,000	Importers' and Traders'	30,000
Alps	24,000	International	400,000
Arctic	100,000	Irving	100,000
Amazon	90,000	Jefferson	10,000
Am. Exchange	10,000	Kings County	15,000
Adriatic	75,000	Lafayette	5,000
Brewers' and Malsters'	50,000	Lamar	50,000
Citizens'	250,000	Lenox	15,000
Clinton	50,000	Lorillard	60,000
Commercial	104,500	Market	65,000
Corn Exchange	Heavy	Mercantile	30,000
Continental	500,000	Mechanics' and Traders'	25,000
Columbia	75,000	Montauk	5,000
Commerce	No estimate	National	140,000
City	No estimate	New-York Equitable	30,000
Exchange	100,000		
Empire City	10,000		
Eagle	No estimate	Niagara	300,000
Firemen's	122,000	Phenix	450,000
Firemen's Fund	5,000	Pacific	15,000
Firemen's Trust	5,000	Relief	60,000
Germania	250,000	Republic	50,000
Globe	10,000	Resolute	10,000
German-Amer.	125,000	Standard	200,000
Gebhard	30,000	Safeguard	15,000
Guardian	5,000	Star	150,000
Greenwich	120,000	St. Nicholas	15,000
Hope	60,000	Tradesmen's	225,000
Hoffman	No estimate	United States	5,000
Home	800,000	Williamsburg City	50,000
Hanover	250,000	Washington	40,000
Total			$[illegible]

NEW-JERSEY COMPANIES.

It was ascertained that the following-named New-Jersey companies are sufferers:

Citizen's, Newark	$17,500	People's	$1,000
American Mutual	3,000	Total	$21,500

HARTFORD COMPANIES' LOSSES.

The following is the list, so far as heard from, of the Hartford companies:

Ætna	$800,000	Orient	$150,000
Hartford	800,000	Connecticut	A small loss
Phenix	250,000		
National	120,000	Total	$2,020,000

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANIES.

Franklin, less than	$500,000	Farmers' Mutual, York	$5,000
Insurance Company of North America	650,000	Pennsylvania Underwriters'	15,000
Girard	50,000	German, Erie	25,000
American	300,000	Alps	24,000
Pennsylvania	300,000	Total	$1,879,000

FOREIGN COMPANIES' LOSSES.

Agents of the various foreign insurance companies in this City gave the following estimate of their losses yesterday:

Liverpool and London and Globe	$1,627,500
North British and Mercantile	600,000
London Assurance	1,000,000
Lancashire, Manchester	125,000
Royal and English (reported)	1,250,000
Imperial	650,000
London	100,000
Queen	300,000
Total	$5,654,500

LOSSES OF OTHER COMPANIES.

The agents of other Companies visited give the following estimates:

Springfield Fire and Life	$250,000
Traders, Chicago	600,000
State, Missouri	7,500
Home, Ohio	25,000
Firemen's Fund, California	75,000
Glens Falls	60,000
Total	$1,017,500
Grand total of estimate	$17,097,550

Added to the above is the loss of the Active Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, $600,000; Orient, $150,000; Ætna, of New-York, $300,000—reported—which makes a grand total of $15,917,550, of which sum $7,278,050 is acknowledged as lost by New-York Companies.

Speculations and Statements as to the Effect on the Insurance Companies in Different Cities.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—The number of firms and business houses burned out is 930; the number of dwellings and lodging-houses, 60. Four insurance offices report losses as follows: The Firemen's Fund, of California, $125,000; the Commerce, of Albany, $45,000; the Queen, of London, (net,) $400,000; the Ætna, of Hartford, $600,000. These offices will pay in full. The North British, Hartford, Phenix, and National report that all their policies will be paid in full, and they will continue business.

The Boston insurance companies will be able to pay an average of about fifty per cent. on their risks, and capitalists are coming forward so liberally with offers of funds, that there is some prospect of their going on without suspension. Their average losses are in the neighborhood of $500,000, two or three reaching $800,000. The savings banks are all secure.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11.—It is estimated that $2,000,000 will cover the entire amount of losses of the Philadelphia Insurance Companies by the Boston fire, mostly by the strongest companies, with surplus more than sufficient to cover the losses.

GLENN'S FALLS, N. Y., Nov. 11.—The Glenn's Falls Insurance Company lose less than $60,000 in Boston, much less than its net surplus; capital unimpaired.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 11.—The losses of the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company by the Boston fire will not exceed $250,000, and will be promptly paid. The Company will continue business as usual.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 11.—Several of the Providence insurance companies lose heavily in the Boston fire, but it is understood to-night that not one will fail to pay the losses in full and continue business.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 11.—The Black River Insurance Company of Watertown comes out of the Boston fire with a capital of $[illegible] unimpaired.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Nov. 11.—The Lycoming Insurance Company, of Pennsylvania, reports but $14,000 risked in the burnt district of Boston.

The Hartford Companies—Their Losses About $2,367,000.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 11.—Dispatches from a reporter for the Courant, at Boston, whose figures are confirmed by the latest advices at the offices of our Hartford insurance companies, show that the losses of the Hartford companies will not exceed the following amounts:

Ætna	$1,400,000	Orient	$175,000
Hartford	522,000	Connecticut	100,000
Phenix	500,000		
National	175,000	Total	$2,367,000

The Ætna officers think that by salvage and over insurance deductions their loss will be reduced to $1,200,000, and the National Company think that theirs will be reduced to $150,000 from the same reductions. The amount at risk in the burnt district exceeds the above figures somewhat in the case of most of the above companies, but allowing a very small percentage for salvage, it is confidently believed that the losses will not exceed the sums named. All the Hartford companies are perfectly sound. The Ætna's assets on Nov. 1 were $6,000,000, and the other companies are also in good condition to meet all their losses.

The New-York Insurance Companies.

The Adriatic Insurance Company had only six policies in all Boston. It cannot lose more than $7,000.

The new Lorillard Fire Insurance Company, which came into existence after the Chicago conflagration, has its capital unimpaired. Its risks in Boston were very small.

The American Exchange Fire Insurance Company will lose only $10,000 by the Boston fire.

The Great Western Insurance Company, reported as insurers for $10,578,646 in Boston, has not a dollar of fire risk in Boston or elsewhere.

The St. Nicholas Insurance Company has suffered a loss of only $15,000.

The Insurance Times of September, 1870, speaking of Mansard or French roofs, says: "A short time since two of our New-York underwriters walked nearly upright 1,200 feet beneath or along side of one of these Mansard roofs at a distance of 90 feet from the pavement in one of the otherwise best built granite blocks in Boston, and that, too, without a single division wall in the attic part to break or stop the progress of a fire; yet these buildings were called first class, and companies were asked to insure them at forty cents, and some were fools enough to do it."

Human Remains Found in the Ruins of the West Twenty-seventh-Street Fire.

Yesterday, while workmen were engaged in overhauling the ruins of the building No. 257 West Twenty-seventh-street, which, together with several other buildings, was destroyed by fire on Saturday morning last, they discovered the remains of a man beneath a pile of bricks and rubbish. The remains were burned almost to a crisp and scarcely recognizable, and were identified as those of Erin Adyte, a native of this City, fifty-five years of age. He was a workman employed in one of the wood-turning establishments, and soon after the fire broke out was noticed to rush into the burning building to save his tools. He was not seen again. The body was removed to the Morgue for inquest. The deceased leaves a widow and several children.

Board of Supervisors.

The Supervisors met after the adjournment of the Board of Aldermen.

The resolution to the effect that the Board would occupy the chamber formerly occupied by the Board for canvassing was rescinded.

The Board of Canvassers will assemble at the County Clerk's office at noon today, and will proceed with the canvass of the returns in the chamber of the Board of Aldermen.

Orient Mutual Insurance Company.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The statement in the morning TIMES and other papers that this company had a large amount of fire risks on property in Boston is entirely incorrect. Their business is confined exclusively to ocean and inland navigation.

CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1872.

Cameos.

In nothing has the development of a cultivated taste been of late years more rapid, both in England and in this country, than in the matter of those refined and æsthetic ornaments known as Cameos. A quarter of a century ago Cameos were indeed worn as ornaments by ladies, but they were Cameos at the sight of which even the average young lady of the period would start back aghast in horror, even though her own artistic training might not be of the highest. At that time really fine Cameos were only to be found, in this country particularly, in the cabinets of collectors, for the only really fine Cameos then extant were antiques which had come down to us from the better epochs of the Roman Empire. Canova in Italy, and Flaxman in England, may be said to have given the first impulse to the revival of truly artistic Cameo-cutting, nor was it until within the last twenty-five years that the Cameo-cutters even of Rome began to rival the grace, freedom, and force of the antique work. To this branch of their calling, Messrs. Starr & Marcus, of No. 22 John-street, (up stairs,) as it is well known, have devoted more time and attention than any other American house. They have their reward in a collection of works which may be said to constitute of themselves a small museum and academy of the art.—World.

Metropolitan Insurance Company.

We are pleased to learn that the old Metropolitan, assets Four Hundred Thousand Dollars, which has during its existence paid over Five Million Dollars to its customers, does not suffer the loss of a dollar by the recent conflagration in Boston, and is therefore the better enabled to offer reliable insurance, at its office, No. 108 Broadway, corner of Pine street.—Evening Express.

Home Insurance Company.

No. 135 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Nov. 11, 1872.

Assets 1st November, 1872 .... $4,500,000

Since the publication of my card in the morning papers we are advised by our Boston agents that the whole amount at risk in the burnt district is only $800,000.

A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-President.
—Evening Mail.

No. 114 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Nov. 11, 1872.
Editor New-York Times:

The following dispatch from the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company will be of interest to our patrons and the insuring public generally:

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10, 1872.
To Sheels & Boughton, Managers:

We will meet our Boston losses promptly. Let your zeal and courage be unabated.

D. J. STAPLES, President.
GEORGE D. DORNIN, Vice-President.

This Company paid SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of Chicago losses. If to this be added SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND for Boston, it will readily be seen how practical is the indemnity which its policies afford.

Yours truly, SHEELS & BOUGHTON,
Advertisement. Managers.

The Vienna Exposition.

The North Atlantic Express Company is prepared to take charge of and deliver in Vienna all articles intended for the great Exhibition of 1873, at fixed through rates per ton, or otherwise, covering all charges whatsoever from the dock in New-York up to delivery to the proper committee in Vienna. Apply by post or otherwise, to the general office, No. 71 Broadway, New-York, giving character and quantity of articles to be forwarded.—Advertisement.

Nicol, Davidson & Co.,

No. 686 Broadway, near Great Jones-st., are opening some choice patterns of Osler's Crystal Chandeliers. Also Gilt, Bronze and Colored Gas-fixtures of all kinds. Also, China, Glass and Plated Ware.—Advertisement.

THE NEW WILSON UNDER-FEED SEWING-MACHINE is the machine that is today—with its perfect operation, beautiful, easy, noiseless movement, and unparalleled range of work—making firm friends and advocates in hundreds of thousands of families in all parts of the globe; it is the machine to buy if you want the best. Salesrooms at No. 707 Broadway, New-York, and in all other cities in the United States. The Company want agents in country towns.—Advertisement.

AT E. LORD'S new cleaning and dyeing office, Nos. 630 and 681 Broadway, dresses, shawls, laces, sacques, feathers, gloves, &c., beautifully cleaned; coats, pants, vests, cleaned like new.—Advertisement.

Dandruff.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE kills it.—Advertisement.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, Five Cents.

Cure for Cough or Cold.—As soon as there is the slightest uneasiness of the Chest, with difficulty of breathing, or indication of Cough, take during the day a few BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

The Planting Season.—R. B. PARSONS & CO. offer a large assortment of well-grown ORNAMENTAL TREES AND PLANTS. Catalogues on application at Flushing, Long Island.

"Iron-Clads." A WINTER SHOE for Gentlemen and Boys. CANTRELL, No. 241 4th-av.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Wedding and Ball Cards, Latest Paris styles. Orders of Dancing. J. EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway. Established 1840.

"Uncle Sam's Cough Cure," for Coughs, Colds, &c. 25c. a bottle. "A sure cure."

Wedding Cards, Elegant Styles, at WM. EVERDELL'S SONS, No. 104 Fulton-st.

MARRIED.

STORM—PAYNE.—Thursday evening, Nov. 7, at the residence of the bride's parents, Hinsdale, Mass., EMILY PAYNE to ABARMAH SMITH STORM, of Jersey City.

WINCHESTER—BENJAMIN.—On Thursday, Nov. 7, at St. Mary's Church, Cold Spring, N. Y., by Rev. William H. Benjamin, assisted by the Rector, Rev. E. Parsons, First Lieut. H. F. WINCHESTER, Adjutant Sixth Cavalry United States Army, to LAURA GERTRUDE, daughter of the late William M. Benjamin, of this City.

DIED.

BROWN.—At Glenwood, Sussex County, N. J., on Sunday, Nov. 10, Mrs. ANN BROWN, widow of John Brown, late of Paterson, N. J., in the 80th year of her age.

Funeral will take place at Paterson on Wednesday, Nov. 13, at 1½ o'clock P. M., from the First Baptist Church.

BOGGS.—Sunday, Nov. 10, SOPHIA DORR, wife of Rear-Admiral Charles S. Boggs, United States Navy.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at Christ's Church, New-Brunswick, N. J., Tuesday afternoon, the 12th inst., at 4 o'clock. Trains leave New-York at 2 P. M.

DICKSON.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Nov. 9, JAMES DICKSON.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, Nov. 12, at 1½ P. M., from his late residence, Glen Cove, Long Island. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot on arrival of the 11 A. M. train from Hunter's Point; return 3½ P. M.

DOREMUS.—At sea, Nov. 1, R. OGDEN DOREMUS, Jr., aged 18 years.

His friends and classmates, and friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, at the residence of his parents, No. 70 Union-place, on Wednesday, 13th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

GREENE.—In this City, on Sunday afternoon, 10th inst., BENJAMIN ELLERY GREENE, eldest son of the late Job and Lydia Ewing Greene, formerly of Boston, Mass.

Funeral services will be held at No. 79 East 29th-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., Tuesday, 12th inst. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the same without further notice. The remains will be taken to Boston.

HOWARD.—At Portchester, N. Y., on Sunday morning, Nov. 10, H. D. HOWARD, aged 59 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, at Portchester, N. Y., on Wednesday, Nov. 13, at 2 o'clock P. M. Trains leave Twenty-seventh-street Depot, New-York, at 9, 10 and 11¼ A. M. Returning, leave Portchester at 4:36 and 6:37 P. M.

ILSLEY.—At Newark, N. J., Nov. 10, HOWARD W. C., aged 22, last surviving son of Ferdinand I. Ilsley.

Albany papers please copy.

JOHNSON.—In Brooklyn, Nov. 11, Mrs. MARY JOHNSON, widow of the late H. Griffin Johnson.

Funeral from the house of her brother-in-law, John Westervelt, No. 8 Bedford-av., on Wednesday, 13th inst., at 1½ o'clock.

McLEAN.—ELIZABETH, wife of William McLean, in the 77th year of her age.

Funeral from the M. E. Church, corner Bedford and Morton sts., on Thursday, 14th inst., at 1½ o'clock. Friends and relatives of the family, and of her sons, Ward and Rev. Alexander McLean, are invited to attend.

MOORE.—In Brooklyn, on 11th inst., at Graham Institute, Washington-av., near DeKalb, MARGARET B. MOORE, aged 82 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at Graham Institute on Tuesday, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

MERRITT.—On Saturday, Nov. 9, ANNA MERRITT, daughter of the late Michael Merritt.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 1 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, from her late residence, No. 215 East 28th-st., without further invitation.

McLAUGHLIN.—On Saturday, Nov. 9, LUCINDA, wife of the late Joseph H. McLaughlin, in the 59th year of her age.

Funeral will take place from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Peck, No. 250 West 22d-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation.

POWELL.—On Friday, Nov. 8, MARY, wife of W. H. Powell, artist.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at All Souls Church, Rev. Dr. Bellows, 4th-av., corner of 20th-st., on Tuesday next, at 11 o'clock, Nov. 12, without further notice.

RICH.—On Monday, Nov. 11, 1872, at Demarest, N. J., ROBT. F. RICH, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Struthers, No. 40 West 25th-st., on Wednesday, Nov. 13, at 2 P. M.

STOKES.—On Sunday, Nov. 10, GEORGE CLINTON STOKES, in the 58th year of his age.

Funeral services at the Fifth-avenue Baptist Church, 46th-st., near 5th-av., on Tuesday afternoon, the 12th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

TOBEY.—On Sunday, Nov. 10, at 7 P. M., RHODOLPHUS H. TOBEY, of the firm of Macy & Co., in the 60th year of his age.

Funeral services at the Church of the Holy Communion, 6th-av. and 20th-st., Tuesday, Nov. 12th, at 3 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice. The remains will be taken for interment to Poughkeepsie on Wednesday morning.

SUMMONS.—Continental Lodge, No. 287, F. and A. M. Members are hereby summoned to attend the funeral of our late brother, Absolom D. Nelson, Jr., at St. Luke's Church, Hudson, opposite Grove-st., Tuesday, 12th, at 12 o'clock. JOHN S. FLAGLER, M.
W. H. TAYLOR, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY, IN ASSORTED denominations, for sale at par, at the cash-ier's desk, Times Office.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
PRICES REDUCED.
Tickets, $20; fractions in proportion. Prizes cashed, information furnished.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
Orders filled. No. 16 Wall-st.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, OF PHILADELPHIA, proprietor of SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEA-WEED TONIC, and MANDRAKE PILLS, for the cure of consumption, will again be professionally in New-York, at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., on TUESDAY, Nov. 12, when patients will be received and advised free of charge, but for a thorough examination by the Respirometer the price is $5. This instrument will detect the slightest murmur of the respiratory organs. By it can be readily determined whether the disease is tubercular, bronchial, or only a sympathetic affection of the bronchial tubes, which is often mistaken for pulmonary consumption, but which is caused by a torpid liver.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—MANY HAVE been happy to give their testimony in favor of the use of WILBOR'S PURE COD-LIVER OIL AND LIME. Experience has proved it to be a valuable remedy for Consumption, Asthma, Diphtheria, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston. Sold by druggists generally.

THE MASSENA WATERS.
A certain and specific remedy for dyspepsia and indigestion.

FIRE INSURANCE INFORMATION FURnished to policy-holders by T. J. TEMPLE, No. 156 Broadway.

CONSUMPTIVES CAN CONSULT DR. J. H. SCHENCK, of Philadelphia, at No. 32 Bond-st., on TUESDAY, Nov. 12.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

ON MARRIAGE.—HAPPY RELIEF FOR young men. Remarkable reports sent free. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia, Penn.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HAPPY HOMES, AND HOW TO KEEP THEM SO.—See THE ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, "best of all the monthlies," $3 a year. Current numbers, 30 cents. Sample numbers of past dates free, for stamp to prepay postage, by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

"SPRAY OF MIGNONETTE," J. R. Thomas' new and beautiful ballad, 40 cents; also, Millard's "Meeting," 30 cents; Abbott's "I Waited Till Twilight," 40 cents; and all Mme. Lucca's songs, with elegant portrait; also, Strauss' "Farewell to America Waltz," 75 cents, and "Kaiser Mazurka Polka," 40 cents. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway, New-York.

POLITICAL.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at head-quarters, No. 169 Chatham-st.
DENNIS SHEA, President.
WM. F. POWERS, Secretary.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—This Association will meet at Republican Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 12, at 8 o'clock.
THOMAS C. ACTON, President.
KNOX McAFEE, Secretary.

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will hold a regular meeting THIS EVENING, Nov. 12, at No. 1,[illegible] 3d-av., at 7½ o'clock.
WM. R. OPDYKE, President.
ALBERT BOGERT, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting will be held at Head-quarters, No. 2,[illegible] 3d-av., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
WILLIAM HAW, Jr., President.
[illegible], Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange yesterday, Monday, Nov. 11, the following legal transactions were consummated by James M. Miller, all by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction, respectively, of Messrs. R. C. Beamish and N. Jarvis, Jr., referees, two lots on the south-west corner of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Third-street, together forming a plot in size 50.5½ by 102.6, sold subject to a mortgage of $10,000, with interest from Oct. 16, 1871, for $8,000 additional. Total price, $18,750; purchaser, Wm. A. Bigelow, the owner of a second mortgage on the premises. One lot, 25.3 by 102.6, on the west side of Third-avenue, 50.1 feet south of One Hundred and Third-street, adjoining above, sold over and above mortgage, with interest amounting to $3,750, for $3,800. Total price, $[illegible]; purchaser, Mr. Bigelow. One lot 25 by 75, with four-story brick store and tenement thereon, situate on the south-west corner of First-avenue and One Hundred and Tenth-street, sold subject to mortgage of $8,500, with interest from January 1, 1872, for $3,300; aggregate $[illegible]; purchaser Samuel Phillips, plaintiff in the legal action. Two lots, each same size as above, with similar buildings thereon, situate on the west side of First-avenue, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Tenth-street, adjoining above, each sold subject to mortgage of $7,000 with interest from Jan. 1, 1872, for $1,700 and $[illegible] respectively; totals, $9,000 and $[illegible]; purchaser, Mr. Phillips—same as above. No other business was transacted. In regard to the Sheriff's sale held yesterday at City Hall, no reports have been received; but as at these auctions only an interest in the property is generally sold, or the form of sale gone through with to satisfy some small lien, a record of the same as a criterion of values is of no particular use. Concerning the suburban sale held yesterday at Bayonne City, N. J., by Jere. Johnson, Jr., and J. M. Gibson, particulars will be given to-morrow.

Today, at the Exchange, at public auction, Wm. Abbott will offer for sale the brick house and lot known as No. [illegible] Avenue D, also the leasehold premises known as Nos. 23 and 25 Catharine-street, embracing a lot 27 by 100, with three-story building thereon. At Newmarket, N. J., Dunellen Station Central Railroad, also today, on the property at 2 o'clock, A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., will offer at auction, by order of trustees, a desirable cottage residence, together with one acre of cultivated land. No other sales are expected to occur.

At private sale, Wm. H. Rayner, No. [illegible] Pine-street, reports having recently sold twenty-eight lots, commencing at a point on the northerly boundary line of the property owned and occupied by the New-York Institution for the Blind, distant 220 feet west from Broadway, for $2,250 per lot, a total of $63,000. V. K. Stevenson & Son, No. 11 Pine-street, and No. 226 Fifth-avenue, also report having recently sold together, four full sized lots on the south side of West Eighty-fourth-street, 275 feet east of Ninth-avenue, for $21,000 cash. The leasehold property No. 9 West Fiftieth-street, reported on Saturday sold by E. H. Ludlow & Co., was so disposed of for $40,000, the price being inadvertently omitted in the report by us received.

Exchange Sales, Monday, Nov. 11, 1872.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

2 lots, s. w. corner of 3d-av. and 103d-st., together in size 50.5½x102.6	$18,750
1 lot, w. s. of 3d-av., 50.1 ft. s. of 103d-st., adjoining above, 25.3x102.6	7,500
1 4-story brick store and tenement and lot, s. w. corner of 1st-av. and 110th-st., lot 25x75	12,225
1 4-story brick store and tenement and lot, w. s. of 1st-av., 25 ft. s. of 110th-st., adjoining above, lot same size	9,000
1 4-story brick store and tenement and lot, w. s. of 1st-av., 50 ft. s. of 110th-st., adjoining above, lot same size	9,000

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Nov. 9.

Boulevard, s. w. corner 144th-st., 99.11x100, excepting gore 20x99.9x75 on s. e. corner of lot	$23,[illegible]
Cooper-st., e. s., 100 ft. w. of Hawthorne-st., 50x[illegible]; mortgage $[illegible]	1,500
9th-st., s. s., 227.6 ft. e. of University-place, 25x[illegible]; leasehold, foreclose mortgage $10,100	4,000
19th-st., n. s., 35.9 ft. e. of Broadway, 23.7x92.9, h. and l.; C. G.	16,000
[illegible]th-st., n. s., 222.9 ft. e. of 6th-av., 21.2x98.9, h. and lot	11,400
40th-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 2d-av., 100x100.5, mortgage $10,000	60,000
[illegible]th-st., n. s., 140 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x100.5, h. and l.; C. G.	15,000
56th-st., n. s., 56 ft. e. of 6th-av., 17x100.5, No. [illegible]	24,000
51st-st., s. s., 187 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x100.5	25,000
54th-st., s. s., 210 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x100.5, mortgage $6,000	19,000
57th-st., n. s., 111.7 ft. w. of 9th-av., 21.8x100.5, h. and l.	33,000
57th-st., n. s., 132.6 ft. w. of 9th-av., 21.2x100.5, h. and l.	33,000
57th-st., n. s., 153.9 ft. w. of 9th-av., 21.2x100.5, h. and l.	32,000
74th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Madison-av., 20x102.2, foreclosure, mortgages $17,500	3,100
112th-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 4th-av., 200x100.11; C. G.; mortgage $12,000	29,771
123d-st., n. s., 270 ft. w. of 1st-av., 18x100.11	14,000
[illegible]th-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 7th-av., widened, 100x99.11	18,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN, REAL ESTATE BROKER. EXCHANGING COUNTRY PROPERTY A SPECIALTY. NO. 3 PINE-ST. NOTARY PUBLIC.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES FOR SALE.—West 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., three-story brick; $14,500.
West [illegible]th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., four-story brown-stone English basement.
[illegible]th-st., between Park and Lexington avs., four-story brown-stone.
East 40th-st., between Park and Lexington avs., three-story brown-stone; $25,000.
West [illegible]th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., four-story brown-stone.
East 40th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., four-story brown-stone.
West 53d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., four-story brown-stone.
East 51st-st., between Madison and 4th avs., four-story brown-stone.
East 74th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., four-story brown-stone.
Also houses for sale on 5th, Madison, Lexington and Park avs. Valuable business property in various locations. Vacant lots on 5th-av., the Boulevards and other choice situations. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st. Branch office No. 33 East 17th-st., (Union-square.)

FOR SALE—WEST 47TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., first-class four-story stone-front high-stoop house, in good order. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., Branch office, No. 33 East 17th-st., Union-square.

FOR SALE—31ST-ST., BETWEEN MADISON and 5th avs., a first-class four-story brown-stone house, elegantly frescoed and in good order, with carpets, mirrors, and chandeliers; $30,000. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., Branch office, No. 33 East 17th-st., Union-square.

FOR SALE—52D-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., AN elegant four-story brown-stone house, twenty-five feet front; finished in hard woods and in perfect order. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., Branch office, No. 33 East 17th-st., Union-square.

VACANT LOTS IN 54TH, 55TH AND 56TH sts., between 5th and 7th avs., at great bargains; also a fine piece of improved property on 6th-av., below the Park, 100x75, including a corner, at a bargain; or very desirable for investment. JAS. R. WATERLOW, No. 331 6th-av., between 49th and 50th sts.

$37,000 FOR A DESIRABLE CORner house on Lexington-av., near [illegible]th-st., well built and finished and in perfect order. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, with brick basement, with full lot, No. [illegible] West 47th-st.; price, $8,000; terms easy. Apply to owner on premises.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY AND BASEment, high-stoop, brown-stone front first-class tenement-house, No. 347 West 48th-st. Apply to owner on the premises.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL OF THE MOST ELEgant residences on 5th and Madison avs., at very reasonable prices. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, basement, Rooms G and H.

PROPERTY RENTED AND RENTS collected; tenement property managed. GEO. R. WALTON, Agent, No. 21 Park-row.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

TO EXCHANGE OR FOR SALE LOW.—Three well-built brick tenements, Nos. 321, 323, 325 Warren-st., Brooklyn, and frame house No. 14 Hampden-st., near Flushing-av. and Navy Yard; all free and clear. See property and make offer to JOSEPH DIXON, No. [illegible] Broadway, basement.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Central N. J. Land Improvement Co.

offer for sale at all places on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, land by the acre. Houses and lots, manufacturing sites near the City, or more remote; also houses and lots in Newark and Bergen Point, on the line of the Newark and New-York Railroad. Apply to A. D. HOPE, or ELDON MARSH, No. 119 Liberty-st.

$50,000.—THE MOST BEAUTIFUL location in Westchester County; has a view of four miles in length of the Sound; has five acres, with the handsomest ornamental trees in America; house contains twenty-two rooms, with first-class stable; also, fine cottage; fifteen miles from New-York; will exchange for City property. [illegible] & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. [illegible], Auctioneer.

By A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, NO. 3 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

100 Choice Building Lots

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION. By order of WM. H. KRAUSS.

In the City of Newark, N. J., Wednesday, Nov. 13, 1872,

AT 12 M., ON THE PREMISES.

These lots are handsomely located on grade, in the southerly portion of the City, fronting on Elizabeth, Halsted and [illegible] avs. and [illegible] and Runyon sts.

A rare opportunity for buying choice lots that are increasing in value daily, as this portion of the city is growing most astonishingly. The avenues are graded, curbed, flagged, and guttered, and being the main thoroughfares between Newark and Elizabeth, lots must always command ready sale at improving prices.

TITLE PERFECT—TERMS EASY.

Free tickets will be furnished for train leaving the foot of Liberty-st. at 10½ A. M. Luncheon before the sale. For Maps and particulars apply to W. H. KRAUSS, No. 341 Broad-st., Newark, N. J., and to A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., 3 Pine-st., N. Y.

RICHARD J. GARRETTSON, Auctioneer.

CENTRAL-AV., WESTCHESTER COUNTY, PROPERTY AT AUCTION. WINANS, SANDS & GARRETTSON, No. 22 Liberty-st., will sell on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, 1872, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock M., 1,200 lots, eighty acres of land, in plots of eight and ten acres each. This property is finely located on high ground, fully supplied with pure spring water, and free from every nuisance, within eight minutes' walk of the railroad station, and within a short drive of four stations less than one hour by rail from New-York, and within two hours' drive by Central-av. to the City. For maps and full particulars apply to the Auctioneers, No. 22 Liberty-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY, On 23d and 22d sts., NEAR BROADWAY AND 5TH-AV., and opposite Madison-square.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, James W. Cairns, referee:

TWENTY-THIRD-STREET—The four-story brown-stone front house and lot south side 23d-st., 93.11 feet east of Broadway, lot 20x98.7.

TWENTY-SECOND-STREET—The stable and lot, north side of 22d-st., about 90 feet east of Broadway, and directly in the rear of the 23d-st. property.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE.—BY ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., on THURSDAY, Nov. 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, ONE FULL-SIZE BUILDING LOT ON 5TH-AV., 50 FEET NORTH OF 66TH-ST., OPPOSITE CENTRAL PARK. SALE PEREMPTORY. H. A. BOGERT, Referee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM W. BORDEN and HORACE P. GEARY, bankrupts.—The undersigned, assignee of the above-named bankrupts, hereby gives notice that, pursuant to the order of this Court made in this matter on the 24th day of October, A. D. 1872, he will sell at public auction, at the Globe Hotel, in the Town of Red Bank in the County of Monmouth, and State of New-Jersey, on the 4th day of December, A. D. 1872, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, all the right, title, and interest which William W. Borden, one of the above-named bankrupts, had on the 9th day of August, A. D. [illegible] or at any time thereafter, in and to a certain tract of land, consisting of two 55-100 acres, situated in the Township of Shrewsbury, in the County of Monmouth, and State of New-Jersey, and which said tract of land is bounded and contained as follows, viz: All that certain lot of land (with the appurtenances) situate, lying, and being in Shrewsbury aforesaid beginning at Francis Gand's south-west corner, at the highway leading from Red Bank to the Rumson highway, near Jacob Lippencott's; thence running (1) north, fifty-two degrees east, six chains and forty links; (2) forty degrees east, three chains and ninety links; (3) south, fifty-two degrees west, six chains and sixty-two links; (4) north, to the beginning, thirty-six degrees west, three chains and ninety links, containing two acres and fifty-three hundredths of an acre. The said right, title and interest of the said William W. Borden in the said premises is supposed to be the one equal undivided third part thereof, in fee subject to the dower right of his mother, Mrs. Alice Borden, of Red Bank, N. J.—Dated New-York, Nov. 4, 1872.
n5-law3wTu GEO. G. NASON, Assignee.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE MANUFACTURING PROPERTY, SPACIOUS AND COMPLETE.—Saugerties White-lead Works, comprising six acres of land, four-story stone factory, 216x50 feet, with two-story stone annex; two-story stone warehouse, 60x30 feet; two wood buildings, 30x30 feet, and one 30x20 feet; 400-horse water power all seasons; situated on the Hudson River, mouth of Esopus Creek, 100 miles from New-York; freight and labor cheap; access easy.
Splendid opportunity. Terms easy. Title perfect. Sale absolute. At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20, at 12 o'clock M.
For particulars apply to JERE JOHNSON, Jr., No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF TWENTY-FOUR plots, near Central-av. and Macomb's Bridge, THURSDAY, Nov. 21, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York. This property is beautifully located between 155th and 165th sts.; is naturally drained, and overlooking Central-av.; only a few minutes' walk from New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Depot, and from Macomb's Bridge and 6th and 7th avs. Full descriptive maps can be had at the office of the auctioneers, ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

LODI PRINT WORKS—IN BANKRUPTCY.—Assignee's sale at public auction.—Pursuant to an order of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey, the undersigned will sell, at public auction, without reserve, to the highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of November, 1872, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, at Lodi, Bergen County, N. J., the manufacturing property, known as "The Lodi Print Works," comprising all the real estate, fixtures, fixed machinery, water rights, &c., belonging to the Company, unless previously disposed of at private sale.
Terms may be known on application to the undersigned. NATHAN HOBART, Assignee in bankruptcy of the Lodi Print Works, No. 53 Leonard-st., New-York City.

ISLIP, LONG ISLAND.—WILL BE SOLD to the highest bidder, Nov. 21, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Bay Shore Depot, in the town of Islip, 3,000 acres of land, situate in the town of Islip, belonging to Mary S. Ford. The land is situated between the Long Island Railroad and the South-side Railroad. For terms, &c., inquire of E. SPROUT, No. 43 Wall-st., New-York.

DUNELLEN, N. J.—TRUSTEES' SALE AT auction, TUESDAY, Nov. 12, at 2 P. M., on the premises, of an attractive cottage, in the village of Newmarket; eight rooms in good order; grounds comprise one acre, shade, lawn, and stables; beautifully located, fronting the lake; surrounded by fine improvements. Take train by Central Railroad of New-Jersey, at 12:05 P. M. Sale absolute. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., Auctioneers, 3 Pine-st., N. Y.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

STORE TO LET—ON 6TH-AV., ONE DOOR above 21st-st., 25x80 feet; French-plate windows. Apply at No. 118 West 22d-st.

A DESIRABLE OFFICE TO LET, partly furnished, Broadway, 6th-av. and 28th-st. BARNES & RYDER, No. 1,232 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

HOUSES TO RENT, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED.—On West Washington-square, four story, brown stone.
On University-place, corner of 11th-st., three story, brick.
On East 8th-st., near 2d-av., four story, brick.
On West 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., four story, brown stone, English basement.
On East 13th-st., near 2d-av., four story, brown stone.
On East 17th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av., four story, brick.
On East [illegible]-st., near 6th-av., four story, brown stone.
On 5th-av., near [illegible]-st., five story, English basement, brick. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st. Branch office, No. 33 East 17th-st., Union-square.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET—FLATS IN WEST 15TH ST.; GOOD neighborhood; several fine suites, consisting of six and seven rooms each, with modern improvements, gas, bath-room and water-closet, range, hot and cold water, stationary wash-tubs, marble wash-basins, dumb-waiter, &c. Each suite has its own private hall, entirely shut off from the main halls. House entirely new and well lighted and ventilated. Rents $70 and $75 per month. Apply to J. DENHAM & CO., No. [illegible] West 23d-st.

AUCTION SALES.

S. HERMAN, Auctioneer.

MARSHAL'S SALE OF STOVES, TINWARE, &C.—S. HERMAN, auctioneer, will sell THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Nov. 12, at 10 o'clock, at No. 17 Bowery, the contents of a stove and tinware store, viz.: Kitchen and parlor stoves, ranges, pots, kettles, boilers, knives, forks, &c. Sale positive, in lots to suit dealers. By order of L. BINDSKOPF, City Marshal.

AUCTION SALES.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.

EDWARD SCHENCK would respectfully call the attention of art lovers to the rare and valuable collection of PAINTINGS AND WORKS OF ART, belonging to Charles Bohn, Esq., of Brooklyn, now on exhibition, at the Somerville Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av.

This collection comprises choice examples of the best foreign and American schools, and contains representative pictures of the following well-known artists:

Carl Hubner,	Bohm,	A. Bierstadt,
H. Herzog,	Rob. Frere,	Regis Gignoux,
A. B. [illegible],	H. Lambron,	A. B. Durand,
G. Saal,	Van Starkenborgh,	J. F. Kensett,
Ballentine,	Emile Preyer,	W. L. Sontag,
C. Verlat,	Prof. F. Sonderland,	A. D. Shattuck,
Henri de Beul,	Francois Musin,	A. F. Tait,
Carolus,	L. Coomans,	Wm. F. H. de Haas,
E. [illegible],	S. Netterman,	Wm. Hart,
Veyrassett,	Victor Duprey,	Geo. L. Brown.

The whole to be sold by auction without reserve THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 14 and 15, at 8 o'clock.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT on Thursday, November fourteenth, (14th,) eighteen hundred and seventy-two, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, through Muller, Wilkins and Company as auctioneers, the undersigned, as pledgee of the property hereinafter described, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, twenty-five (25) bonds of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company, for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, with the unpaid coupons, which bonds were issued upon the security of a trust deed made by said Company, dated July first, (1st,) eighteen hundred and seventy (1870,) to Charles L. Frost, purporting to cover the canal, lands, franchises and personal property in Michigan therein described and duly recorded; and also twenty-two (22) bonds of the Lake Superior Ship Canal, Railroad and Iron Company for the sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, payable in gold, with coupons thereto attached, which last-mentioned bonds were issued upon the security of a mortgage purporting to cover the lands in Michigan therein described, such mortgage being made to the Union Trust Company as trustee, and duly recorded in Michigan, all of such bonds having been pledged with the Ocean National Bank by William L. Avery as collateral security for a loan of eighteen thousand eight hundred and fifty-two ($18,852) dollars made to him by said bank; and the undersigned, as pledgee, will also sell separately, at the same place and time, bonds of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company for the principal sum in all, of eight thousand ($8,000) dollars, with coupons attached, which were issued upon the security of a trust deed, purporting to create a first lien upon the lands, canal, franchises and personal property in Michigan therein described, which trust-deed has been duly recorded in Michigan; and also fifty-six (56) bonds of the Lake Superior Ship Canal, Railroad and Iron Company, for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) each, payable in gold, with coupons attached, which were issued on the security of said trust-deed to the Union Trust Company; the last two lots of bonds having been pledged with the Ocean National Bank by Perez J. Avery as collateral security for a loan of eighteen thousand ($18,000) dollars made to him by said bank; also six (6) bonds of the Lake Superior Ship Canal, Railroad and Iron Company, issued on the security of said Union Trust Company trust-deed for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, payable in gold, with unpaid coupons attached, which bonds were held by the Ocean National Bank as security for the repayment of an overdraft of nine hundred and sixty-seven dollars and sixty-nine cents ($967.69) made by said Perez J. Avery. Also five thousand (5,000) shares of the capital stock of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company of the par value of one hundred ($100) dollars each, which were pledged with said bank by said P. J. Avery and others as collateral security for the indebtedness of said Avery and others to said bank. Also forty (40) bonds of the Decatur, Sullivan and Mattoon Railroad Company for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each which bonds were issued on the security of a mortgage upon the property of said Railroad Company, made to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, trustee; and also twenty-six (26) of the bonds of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, with unpaid coupons attached, issued upon the security of said trust-deed to said Frost, which last two-mentioned lots of bonds were pledged to said bank as collateral security for a loan of twenty-two thousand ($22,000) dollars made to Alfred Wild by said Ocean Bank. Also seventeen (17) bonds of the Decatur, Sullivan and Mattoon Railroad Company for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, secured by the said Farmers' Loan and Trust Company mortgage. And also forty-eight (48) bonds of the Lake Superior Ship Canal, Railroad and Iron Company for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) each, with unpaid coupons attached, secured by said Union Trust Company mortgage, which last two lots of bonds were pledged to said bank as collateral security for a loan of twenty-two thousand four hundred and sixty dollars and ninety-nine cents ($22,460.99) made to Alfred Wild by said Ocean Bank. Also bonds of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company, for the principal amount, in all, of fifty thousand ($50,000) dollars, and unpaid coupons attached, issued upon the security of a trust deed, purporting to create a first lien upon the lands therein described, situate in Michigan; such mortgage being made to Martin S. Davis, trustee, which last-mentioned fifty thousand ($50,000) dollars of bonds were pledged to said bank as collateral security for the repayment of loans made by said bank to Charles Callender, amounting to twenty thousand ($20,000) dollars. Also, ten (10) bonds of the Decatur, Sullivan and Mattoon Railroad Company for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, secured by said Farmers' Loan and Trust Company mortgage. Also, ten (10) bonds of the Lake Superior Ship Canal Railroad and Iron Company, with unpaid coupons attached issued on the security of said Union Trust Company mortgage, which last two (2) lots of bonds were pledged to said bank by Alfred Wild as collateral security for the payment of his check on the Rhinebeck Bank for five thousand ($5,000) dollars and upward. Also, twenty-nine (29) bonds of the Decatur, Sullivan and Mattoon Railroad Company, for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, secured by said Farmers' Loan and Trust Company mortgage and eleven (11) bonds of the Chicago and Illinois Southern Railroad Company for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, secured by a trust deed to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, which last two lots of bonds were pledged to said bank by Charles Callender as collateral security for the repayment of a loan upon his check on the Ocean Bank for twenty-five thousand ($25,000) dollars. Also, thirty (30) bonds of the Lake Superior Ship Canal, Railroad and Iron Company for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each with unpaid coupons attached, issued upon the security of the said Union Trust Company trust deed, which bonds were pledged to the said bank by Charles Callender, as collateral security for the repayment of his check on the said Ocean Bank for six thousand ($6,000) dollars. Also thirty (30) other such bonds as those last described, with unpaid coupons attached, which were pledged to said bank by the said Charles Callender as security for the payment to said bank of his check on the Shoe and Leather Bank for sixteen thousand ($16,000) dollars. Also twenty-five (25) other such bonds as are last above described, which were pledged to said Ocean Bank by the said Charles Callender as collateral security for the payment of his check on the Central National Bank for five thousand ($5,000) dollars; also forty-one (41) other such bonds as are last above described, and twenty-eight (28) bonds of the Chicago and Illinois Southern Railroad Company, for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, secured by said mortgage to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and two (2) bonds of the Decatur, Sullivan and Mattoon Railroad Company for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, secured by said trust deed to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, which last three-mentioned lots of bonds were pledged to the said Ocean Bank by the said Charles Callender, as collateral security for the payment of his check on the Third National Bank for thirty-five thousand ($35,000) dollars; and also ten (10) bonds of the Decatur, Sullivan and Mattoon Railroad Company for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, secured by the said Farmers' Loan and Trust Company trust deed, and also twenty (20) bonds of the Chicago and Illinois Southern Railroad Company for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, secured by said Farmers' Loan and Trust Company trust deed; and also ten (10) bonds of the Lake Superior Ship Canal, Railroad and Iron Company for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each with unpaid coupons secured by said Union Trust Company trust deed, which last-mentioned three lots of bonds were pledged to said Ocean National Bank, by Charles Callender, as collateral security for the payment of his check on the Union-square National Bank for twenty thousand ($20,000) dollars.

Further information may be obtained upon application to the undersigned, at his office, No. nineteen (19) Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, or to his attorneys, Messrs. Bangs & North, No. 137 Broadway, in the City of New-York.

THEODORE M. DAVIS, Receiver of the Ocean National Bank of the City of New-York, No. 19 Nassau-street.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF THE JUNCTION RAILROAD.—Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, rendered on the 23d day of May, 1872, in a certain cause in Chancery, wherein Joseph C. Butler and Charles B. Foote, Trustees, were complainants, and the Junction Railroad Company, Morris K. Jesup and Charles Lanier, Trustees, and others were defendants; and also pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio, rendered on the 4th day of June, 1872, in a certain cause in Chancery wherein the said Morris K. Jesup and Charles Lanier, Trustees, were complainants, and the said Junction Railroad Company, and the said Joseph C. Butler and Charles B. Foote, Trustees, and others were defendants, the undersigned Receiver in the causes and Commissioner to make sale as designated in both said decrees, will on TUESDAY, the 26th day of November, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, at the door of the Court-house of said Circuit Court of the United States in the City of Indianapolis in the State of Indiana, offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, ($50,000 of which will be paid at the time of sale, and the balance on delivery of possession, and within thirty days from sale,) all the following property and franchises, viz.: the Railroad of the said Junction Railroad Company leading from the said City of Indianapolis, through the counties of Marion, Hancock, Shelby, Rush, Fayette and Union, in the State of Indiana, and through the County of Butler in the State of Ohio to the City of Hamilton, in said County and State, together with all the franchises of said Company, its right of way, road-bed, track, switches, depots, water stations, cars, locomotives, machinery, fixtures and property of every kind whatsoever owned by said Company, excepting, however, one and one-half acres of ground situate near the Eastern boundary of said City of Indianapolis, claimed by Jonathan M. Ridenour, and which is specifically described in first named decree, and thereby the same excepted from sale. The property and franchises aforesaid will be sold as an entirety, as well that portion thereof situate within the State of Ohio, as that situate within the State of Indiana, the said two decrees, which are concurrent and co-operative, so ordering and decreeing.

WILLIAM D. GRISWOLD, Receiver and Commissioner to sell.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES, AT THE CAVALRY DEPOT, (old St. Louis Arsenal,) ST. LOUIS, MO.

ST. LOUIS ARSENAL, JEFFERSON BARRACKS, MISSOURI, Nov. 4, 1872.

Will be offered for sale at public auction, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., Dec. 12, 1872, at the Cavalry Depot (old St. Louis Arsenal,) St. Louis, Mo., about [illegible] pounds remelted lead, in pigs, together with a quantity of cavalry sabres, bayonet scabbards, pack saddles, iron gear, &c. A catalogue of the articles to be sold will be furnished, upon application, at this Arsenal, at the Ordnance Agency, New-York, or at the Ordnance Office, Washington, D. C.

Terms cash: Ten per cent. on the day of sale, and the remainder when the property is delivered.

All stores will be required to be removed within twenty days from close of sale.

The Government reserves the right to reject any bid not deemed satisfactory.

Packing-boxes to be paid for at a stated price, to be determined by the commanding officer.

L. S. BABBITT, Captain of Ordnance, Commanding.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. [illegible] Broadway, junction Broadway and 6th-av. And also "Times" Westside Office, No. [illegible] West 23d-st., corner of 6th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT THE NORMAL CALIFORNIA Employment Bureau, [illegible] 6th-av., (over drug-store,) constantly on hand a carefully selected assortment of competent (strictly reliable) German, English, Scotch, Swede, American, and Irish help, both male and female; references investigated.

AT FELTON & CO.'S, NO. [illegible] 6TH-AV., near [illegible]th-st., formerly with Bode, desirable servants of all nations, Protestant and Catholic; [illegible].

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a Protestant girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or chamber-maid and waitress or take care of growing children; understands her business in either capacity; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine; would go a little way from the City; two and a half years' City reference. Apply at No. [illegible] 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTable Scotch Protestant, as thorough chamber-maid in a private family; will do plain sewing if required; willing and obliging; no objection to the country; first-class reference from last employer. Call for two days at No. [illegible] 8th-av., over drug-store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE, OR Waitress.—By a smart and intelligent young German girl a situation in a private family; is kind, gentle, and of neat appearance; no objection to plain sewing; references unexceptionable. Can be seen at No. [illegible] 6th-av., over drug-store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR waitress alone, or chamber-maid.—Is thoroughly competent in either capacity; can give the best City recommendations. Can be seen at No. [illegible] 6th-av., near [illegible]th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid or chamber-maid and waitress, in a small private family; good City reference. Call for two days at No. [illegible] 1st-av., second floor, back room.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as chamber-maid; would have no objections to wait on a table; can give the best of reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. [illegible] West [illegible]th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman as seamstress and chamber-maid, or as nurse to grown children; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at No. 340 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH Protestant, chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; is very fond of children, and would take the place of nurse. Apply at 87 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMan as chamber-maid and waitress; has best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. [illegible] East [illegible]th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a competent young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, to assist in washing and ironing; excellent City reference. Call at No. 134 West 32d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl, as chamber-maid, to assist with washing or do chamber-work; best City reference. Call at No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—By a Protestant young woman as chamber-maid and laundress; best City reference. Apply at No. [illegible] West [illegible]th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT young girl, as chamber-maid and seamstress; excellent City references. Apply at No. [illegible] 3d-av., between [illegible] sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTAble girl as first-class chamber-maid or lady's maid; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 1,11[illegible] 3d-av., near [illegible]th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young American girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best of City references. Apply at No. 1,2[illegible] Broadway, second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NORTH OF Ireland Protestant girl as chamber-maid and to take care of grown children, or as nurse; good City reference. Apply at No. [illegible] 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—Is competent and obliging; three years' good City reference. Call at No. [illegible] 6th-av., between [illegible]th and [illegible]th sts., in the bakery.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young Danish girl speaking English, as chamber-maid. Can be seen at No. [illegible] East [illegible]th-st., third floor, between 1st and 2d avs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—AS FIRST-CLASS chamber-maid; best City reference. Call for two days at No. [illegible] East 19th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., top floor.

CHAMBER-WORK.—BY A RESPECTAble young girl to do chamber-work or general house-work in a small private family; best City reference. Apply at No. [illegible] West [illegible]st-st.

CHILDREN'S NURSE.—BY A GIRL, fourteen years old, without parents, to mind one or two children; is willing to make herself useful. Call at No. [illegible] 9th-av., between [illegible]th and [illegible]th sts., second floor.

CHILD'S NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to mind children and do plain sewing or to assist in chamber-work; four years' reference from her last employer. Apply at No. [illegible] West [illegible]th-st.

CHILD'S NURSE.—BY A GOOD WOMAN as child's nurse; can take care of young or old children; is a good mender, and has good City references. Call or address No. 405 5th-av.

CHILD'S NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to take care of a baby or to travel with a lady; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 1,11[illegible] 3d-av., near [illegible]th-st.

CHILD'S NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to take care of children and do plain sewing; wages not so much an object as a home. Call for two days at No. [illegible] West [illegible]d-st.

CHILDREN'S NURSE.—BY A RESPECTable young girl to take charge of children and do sewing; has good City reference. Call at No. 140 West 19th-st., Room No. 4.

COLORED HELP.

First-class cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, waitresses and seamstresses, waiter-men, &c., at JOHNSON'S Private Agency, No. [illegible] West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

COLORED SERVANTS.

Male and female, for every capacity, supplied at the shortest notice, at SIMMS' SELECT AGENCY, No. [illegible] 6th-av.

COLORED RELIEF ROOM, NO. 6 East [illegible]th-st.—The best colored servants now on hand and furnished at short notice directly from the South.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY a respectable Scotch Protestant woman; is an excellent family cook; will make herself generally useful in a family; the best recommendations as to respectability, capability, &c. Call at No. 128 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY a very respectable young person, a situation in a private family; will make herself generally useful; is in every respect a thorough and competent servant; good references. To be seen at No. 128 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK AND CHAMBER-WORK.—BY two neat, tidy, respectable girls, in City or country; both understand their business thoroughly; will do the work of a family between them; have best recommendations. Call at No. 128 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY a neat, tidy, respectable young woman; is an excellent family cook in every respect; will give best recommendations from City or country. Call at No. 128 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A MOST COMPETENT COOK; understands soups, meats, game, boning, larding; is an excellent baker, and a fine pastry cook; has the best of City testimonials. Can be seen at No. [illegible] West [illegible]th-st.

COOK.—A FRENCH WOMAN AS PROfessed cook; can do all kinds of French and English cooking; is capable of getting up nice party dinners; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at No. [illegible] 6th-av.

COOK, WASH AND IRON, OR GENeral housework—By an English Protestant young woman; very respectable, and good plain cook, washer and ironer, or general house-worker; good references; country or City. Call at No. [illegible] 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; can serve dinners in style. Call for two days at present employer's, No. [illegible] East 15th-st., near 3d-av.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY a respectable young woman; a very good plain cook and good washer and ironer; in a private family; has the best of testimonials. Can be seen at No. [illegible] 6th-av.

COOK, &c.—BY A NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS girl, to do cooking or general house-work; will be found a competent and respectful servant; a good cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; references; City or country. Call at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS cook; is a first-rate baker of bread; also, meats, soups, desserts, &c.; can give the best of reference as to capability, honesty, &c. Call at office, No. [illegible] 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON A situation in a private family or boarding-house; understands meats, pastry, and vegetables; is in every respect a thorough and competent servant. To be seen at No. 128 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK.—BY A FAMILY COOK WHO CAN make all sorts of nice dishes, and will also do part of the washing; is highly recommended by last employer, who can be seen. Apply at office, No. [illegible] 6th-av., between [illegible]th and [illegible]th sts., upstairs.

COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRST-class cook and baker; understands pastry, game, and soups; makes butter if required; good references. Call, for two days, at [illegible] 2d-av., between [illegible] and [illegible] sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman as first-class English cook; understands all kinds of family cooking; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 10[illegible] 7th-av., corner [illegible]th-st.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN; VERY respectable; excellent cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies; good baker; country or City; good references. Call at No. [illegible] 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; HAS EXcellent references; can serve up dinner-parties without assistance from a male cook. Call or address No. [illegible] 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as cook; willing to assist with washing and ironing; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. [illegible] Allen-st., Room No. 17.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands making good bread and biscuits; also soup and all kinds of jellies; has good reference. Apply at No. [illegible] 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; private or public; City or country. Call at No. [illegible] West [illegible]th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT cook in a private family; understands soups, meats, poultry, game, creams, and a variety of desserts; best reference; would go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. [illegible] East [illegible]th-st.

COOK.—BY A MEAT AND PASTRY COOK, who can make all kinds of soup, a situation in a private family; would assist with the coarse washing; no objection to a boarding-house. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman as cook. Inquire for two days at No. [illegible] West [illegible]d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., or of her last employer, at No. [illegible] West [illegible]th-st.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands all kinds of family cooking, baking and pastry; best reference from last employer. Call at No. [illegible] West [illegible]th-st., bakery.

COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS cook, washer and ironer or will do general housework in a small private family. Call at No. [illegible] West [illegible]th-st., first floor.

COOK.—TO DO THE COOKING FOR A SMALL family by an American woman; City or country; best of reference given. Call at No. [illegible]

COOK, CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A mother and daughter, Protestants, as cook and chamber-maid. Apply at No. [illegible]

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as good cook, washer and ironer; good reference. Apply at No. 131 West 19th-st., third floor front.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN AS cook, and assist with the washing; has good City reference from her last place. Call at [illegible] 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS plain cook, washer and ironer; the best of City reference. Call at No. [illegible] West [illegible]th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND EXcellent baker. Can be seen at No. [illegible] 6th-av. till engaged.

COOK.—BY A SUPERIOR ENGLISH GIRL, as first class cook and laundress in City or country. Apply for three days at 10 Broadway, second floor.

DRESS-MAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent person, a permanent situation as dress-maker and seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit, also operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good City reference. Call at [illegible] West [illegible]d-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—IS A FIRST-CLASS cutter, fitter, and designer; is open for an engagement. Apply at No. 144 East [illegible]th-st.

EMPLOYERS Can always be PROMPTLY SUITED with **DOMESTIC HELP,** FOR ANY CAPACITY, AT **ODELL'S,** No. 100 West 24th-st., near Broadway. REFERENCES INVESTIGATED.

GENERAL HOUSE-WORK.—BY A REspectable Protestant girl a situation in a private family; country preferred; is willing and obliging; has good references. Can be seen at No. [illegible] 6th-av., over drug-store.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POSItions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at [illegible] Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st. Mrs. Lowe.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A PROTESTANT lady as housekeeper in a private family, hotel or institution; competent to take entire charge of a house, or grown children; no objection to any part of the country; can furnish best of testimonials. Apply at No. [illegible] West [illegible]th-st., near 10th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, by a neat, tidy, respectable young woman; is well recommended; is a good plain family cook, excellent washer and ironer; is willing to be generally useful in a home. Call at No. 128 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A TEMPERATE and respectable Swede, aged [illegible], with good recommendations; speaks good English; as general servant; can wash dishes, build fires, wash paint, wait on table, &c.; wages moderate. Apply at No. 128 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK OR CHAMBER-MAID.—By a neat American Protestant young woman, house-work in a small family, or chamber-work and waiting; has two excellent testimonials, both over a year with the family. Apply at No. [illegible] 6th-av., between [illegible]th and [illegible]th sts., office, upstairs.

HOUSE-WORK OR CHAMBER-MAID.—By a neat American Protestant woman, in a small family; is willing to be useful; has no objection to a home in the country; will give best recommendations for character, respectability, competency, &c. Call at No. 128 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT, REspectable young girl, to do light house-work or take care of children; moderate wages; excellent reference. Address Box No. 99 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN AMERICAN Protestant girl in the country to do general house-work; is a good plain cook, good washer and ironer; would go in a plain family. Apply at No. [illegible] 6th-av., near [illegible]th-st.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A GOOD WOman to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 137 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general house-work in a private family; City reference from her last place. Call at No. [illegible] West [illegible]d-st.

INFANT'S NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT woman to take charge of a young infant; is thoroughly competent, having had great experience; best of recommendations given. Apply at office No. [illegible] 6th-av., near [illegible]st-st.

INFANT'S NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT woman, as infant's nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from birth, and bring it up on the bottle if required; best City reference. Call for two days at milliner's store, [illegible] 6th-av., between [illegible]st and [illegible]d sts.

INFANT'S NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT young woman as infant's nurse, or will take care of growing children and do plain sewing; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at [illegible] West [illegible]th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young German woman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City references. Apply at No. 3 Bleecker-st., corner Bowery.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair dressing; City references from last employer. Apply at No. [illegible] 6th-av., upstairs.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A SCOTCH GIRL AS lady's maid and seamstress; can give the highest references as regards to capability, honesty, &c. Call at office, No. [illegible] 6th-av., near [illegible]st-st.

LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID, and Laundress or Fine Washing.—By a Protestant woman; very respectable, and excellent laundress; French fluting, and all kinds of ladies' and gentlemen's fine work; country or City; very best references. Call at No. [illegible] 6th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS; thoroughly understands French fluting, puffing, polishing, box-plaiting, and doing up of fine muslins; has undoubted City references; ladies can be seen. Apply at office No. [illegible] 6th-av., between [illegible]th and [illegible]th streets, up-stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing fine muslins, and has best of references. Apply at No. [illegible] 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A CAPABLE YOUNG woman, as first-class laundress; understands ladies' fineries and French fluting; or would do chamber-work and fine washing for a small family; best City reference. Call at No. [illegible] West [illegible]th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED COLored laundress solicits washing to do at home; linens done in superior style. MRS. SCUDDER, No. 201 West 51st-st.

LAUNDRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED laundress solicits washing to do at home; does up linens and fineries in superior style. Apply at No. [illegible] West [illegible]th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—A COLORED WOMAN would like a few gentlemen's and ladies' washing; fluting if required. Call or address Mrs. JONES, No. 214 West [illegible]th-st., rear, second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RELIABLE PERSON, as laundress in a private family; City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. [illegible] West 51st-st., third floor, rear.

MASONIC.—THE WIDOW OF A DECEASED member wishes to obtain a situation in some respectable business; would prefer to be in a photograph gallery or an office. Call or address ROMEYN, No. [illegible] Greenwich-st., New-York.

NURSE, CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A German Protestant young woman, who speaks German and English fluently, wishes a situation as nurse; is willing to assist in chamber-work and do plain sewing, or make herself useful at most anything; is fond of children. Inquire for L. N., at No. 109 West [illegible]th-st.

NURSE, OR NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, or chamber-maid and seamstress, by an American woman of thirty; very respectable and capable nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant and bring it up on a bottle, or grown children; excellent family seamstress; best testimonials. Call at No. [illegible] 6th-av.

NURSE.—A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT French woman, thoroughly competent to take care of an infant from birth; or take charge of an invalid; or as housekeeper for a widower who has children; unexceptionable references. Address No. [illegible] 6th-av., French office.

NURSE OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A very respectable North of Ireland girl; is very affectionate to children and a thorough chamber-maid; will make herself useful in a good home; will give best recommendations. Call at No. 128 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

NURSE OR SEAMSTRESS.—BY A REspectable North of Ireland Protestant woman; is a thorough servant in every respect; has no objections to do chamber-work; will give excellent recommendations. Call at 128 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as nurse; can take entire charge of an infant from birth; good hair-dresser; excellent reference. Call at No. [illegible] West [illegible]th-st.

NURSE, &c.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS competent nurse and seamstress; can take charge of a baby or wait on a lady; City or country. Call at No. 128 West [illegible]th-st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as nurse and plain seamstress; can give satisfactory reference from the best families. Call at office, No. [illegible] 6th-av., near [illegible]st-st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, WHO thoroughly understands the care of children or baby, as nurse; excellent City reference. Call at No. [illegible] 3d-av., near [illegible]d-st.

NURSE.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; CAN take the entire charge of an infant; understands machine and plain sewing; best City reference. Apply at No. [illegible]

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT woman as competent nurse for growing children or would wait on an elderly or invalid lady; good City references. Call or address No. [illegible] West [illegible]d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A regular nurse and seamstress; can dress ladies' hair if desired; has excellent references. Call or address No. 405 5th-av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby; best of reference. Apply at No. [illegible] East [illegible]th-st.

NURSE.—COMPETENT TO TAKE CHARGE of an infant and to do plain sewing; best City reference. Call at No. 114 West [illegible]th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—A WOMAN WHO CAN cut and fit ladies' or children's dresses and undergarments, and is a good operator, wishes a situation; will if required, assist in chamber-work or any light household duties; good reference for character and ability. Inquire for E. F., at No. 109 West [illegible]th-st., near Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—A CANADIAN WOMAN, who speaks French and English fluently, and is a good operator, wishes a seamstress situation. Would if required, assist in chamber-work, or see to growing children. Good reference. Inquire for C., at No. 109 West [illegible]th-st., near Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—BY A most genteel, nice young German girl as good seamstress and maid for young ladies, or to take care of growing children, or to do up a room, or sew if required. Can be seen at No. 3 Bleecker-st., corner Bowery.

SEAMSTRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress; is an expert operator, and has some knowledge of dress-making; will assist with light chamber-work; best City references. Apply at No. [illegible] 6th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS seamstress; cuts and fits for ladies and children; will assist with growing children; expert operator and hair-dresser; best references. Call at No. [illegible] West [illegible]th-st., bakery.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant widow woman, a family's or a few ladies' or gentlemen's washing by the month or dozen; terms moderate; all kinds of fine muslins done; fluting by machine. Inquire for Mrs. Moore, No. [illegible] West [illegible]th., near 8th-av., top floor; notes answered.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman the washing of a few gentlemen, or family washing done in the neatest manner; excellent references given. Call at No. [illegible] West [illegible]st-st., cottage-house.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN solicits washing by week or month; flutes, puffs, and does all kinds of fine washing; terms reasonable. Call at No. [illegible], in the store.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN desires ladies' and gents' washing at her own house, or will go out by the day. Call for two days at No. [illegible] West [illegible]st-st., third floor, rear.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—A young woman competent to fill either of the above positions or would do both together if required; no objection to a first-class boarding-house; can produce the best of City reference for ability and character. Inquire for T. O., at No. 109 West [illegible]th-st., near Broadway.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—BY A very neat, tidy, respectable young woman; understands her business in every particular; is willing to be generally useful in a home; will give best City recommendations from last City employer. Call at No. 128 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as waitress in a private family, or to do chamber-work and fine washing; can give the best of references as to capability. Call at No. [illegible] West [illegible]st-st., near 7th-av., cottage house.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A VERY NEAT AND respectable young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; willing to do some chamber-work; thoroughly understands the care of silver, &c.; has the best of City references. Apply at No. 340 6th-av.

WAITRESS.—STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS; capable of filling a man's place; has the very best of City references, and ladies may be seen. Apply at office, No. [illegible] 6th-av., between [illegible]th and [illegible]th sts., upstairs.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITress; has good references; will not object to go in the country, and will do a little chamber-work. Call or address No. [illegible] 5th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her business; best reference from last place. Call at No. [illegible] West [illegible]th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class waitress; no objection to a short distance in the country; best reference from last employer. Call at [illegible] West [illegible]th-st., bakery.

A YOUNG MAN, WITH FOUR YEARS' experience in the hardware business and thoroughly acquainted with the City trade, desires a position where industry and strictly correct habits will insure advancement. Address H. N., Post-office Box No. 3,641.

CLERK OR USEFUL MAN.—BY A REspectable and well-recommended young man, to make himself useful in a store, private house, or on a gentleman's place; is intelligent, well-behaved, and makes very small pretensions; not afraid of work. Can be seen at No. 128 6th-av., over drug-store.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A young man (single) as coachman and groom; is willing to make himself generally useful; is good, careful City driver; is strictly sober; no objection to City or country; three years' best City reference. Address J. R., Box No. 17 Up-town Times Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, NO incumbrance; is strictly honest and sober; thoroughly understands his business, and is an excellent groom; has four years' first-class City reference from his last employer. Address W. H., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE young American, single, as coachman; first-class driver; understands thoroughly the proper care and treatment of horses, &c.; sober and obliging; best City references. Call or address John Price, No. [illegible] Washington-alley, rear Clinton-place.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS coachman; is a steady and careful driver; perfectly understands the care and management of horses; has the best City references; no objection to the country. Address Edward, No. 144 6th-av., for two days.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A single man of long experience, as coachman and gardener; is a first-class groom and good steady driver; thoroughly understands the business; is strictly sober and trustworthy; has five years' first-class City reference. Address M. S., Box No. 201 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLored single man as coachman; three years' unexceptionable City reference; is a careful driver; is willing and obliging; City or country. Any lady or gentleman who wish a good steady man will address James, or call at No. 4 East 27th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A REspectable young man with good recommendations; is a careful driver and good groom; can milk; is willing and obliging. Apply at No. 128 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINgle man, as coachman and groom; highly recommended and thoroughly understands his business; City or country. Address J. C., Box No. 208 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHman, single, as coachman in City or country; thoroughly understands his business; best of City references. Call or address Verhoeven, No. 17 East 30th-st.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS Swedish coachman and gardener; can milk cows, and do any kind of work required on a gentleman's place. Apply at No. 10 Broadway, second floor, for three days.

COACHMAN.—BY STEADY, SINGLE MAN; understands City driving; no objections to the country; permanent place preferred to high wages. Address for a few days T. R., Box [illegible] Times Office.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WANTS TO secure a place for his coachman, Protestant. Call or address for two or three days at No. 13 Gramercy Park, 114 East 20th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS coachman or groom in private family; best City reference. Call or address No. 140 West 50th-st., private stables.

COACHMAN.—BY AN EXPERIENCED man, German, married, no incumbrance; has unexceptionable City references. Address M. H., coachman, No. [illegible] West [illegible]th-st.

COACHMAN.—AS FIRST-CLASS COACHman and groom, by a Protestant single man; sober and steady driver; City or country; best references. Address J. G. [illegible], No. [illegible] Broadway.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH COOK, A SITUAtion in a private family. Apply at No. 1,2[illegible] Broadway, for two days.

FARMER.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH FARMer and his wife employment on a farm; they thoroughly understand their business; can give first-class references. Address Farmer, Norton's, No. 1 Whitehall-st.

FARMER, &c.—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS single man as farmer and gardener, or as coachman and gardener; is competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; understands milking, and the care of furnace. Address E., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

FARMER.—A SUPERIOR SCOTCH FARMer, married, on a farm or gentleman's place as foreman or superintendent. Apply for three days, at No. 10 Broadway, second floor.

GROOM OR USEFUL MAN OR OTHER employment by a well-recommended American young man; where he can have evenings to attend school; understands stoves and other furnaces, &c. Apply at No. 128 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN MARRIED man, without children, as gardener; competent to fill a first-class situation. Address G. F., seed-store, No. [illegible] Cortlandt-st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A VERY RESPECTAble and industrious German man; City or country; for a cheerful home pretensions very reasonable; is in every respect a thorough and competent servant; good references. To be seen at No. 128 6th-av., over drug-store.

USEFUL BOY.—IN A WHOLESALE house, store or light business, by a boy sixteen years old; references. Call or address William Quinlan, No. [illegible] West 37th-st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Englishman, as first-class waiter in a private family; understands his business in all its branches; has best of City reference. Can be seen at No. [illegible] 6th-av., at Mr. Parnell's, or address B. S.

WAITER.—A SUPERIOR PRIVATE WAITer, (Protestant,) accustomed to the duties of a first-class private family; good City references. Address A. B., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

WAITER.—AS SINGLE PROTESTANT man, as waiter in a private family; City or country; excellent references. Call on or address J. B., No. [illegible] Broadway, in the fruit store.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER who has the best City references from his former employers. Call or address for three days J. H., No. [illegible] Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER in a private family; best City reference from last employer. Call or address F. M., No. [illegible] Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, as waiter; thoroughly understands his business and is civil and obliging, and willing to be useful in any capacity in doors; will go for low wages; best of reference. Apply or address [illegible] Court-st., Brooklyn.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED young man from Norfolk, Va., as waiter, footman, or general servant, at low wages. Apply for three days at No. 10 Broadway, second floor.

WAITER.—AN ENGLISHMAN IS DESIROUS of obtaining a situation as waiter in a private family; good references. Address C. M., No. [illegible] East [illegible]th-st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLored man as first-class waiter in a private family; best of City reference. Inquire for Daniel Gibson, at No. 214 West [illegible]th-st., rear, second floor.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLored man as head waiter in a boarding-house or hotel; is thoroughly competent, and can furnish the best of references. Apply at No. 340 6th-av.

HELP WANTED.

R. H. MACY & CO. WANT INTELLIGENT and industrious saleswomen in all departments of fancy goods; experienced saleswomen preferred; must be correct at figures and have good references. Apply at the desk of the Superintendent, between 2 and 4 P. M.

R. H. MACY & CO. WANT SMART WOmen as cashiers; must be quick and correct at figures and good judges of money; best of references required. Apply between 1 and 4 P. M., at the desk of the Superintendent.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK; ONE ACcustomed to the business and wishes a permanent situation, may apply at once in own handwriting, stating salary wanted, with reference, &c. Address Post-office Box No. [illegible] New-York.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD SALESMEN FOR the near-by Eastern and City trade; those having a trade established will be liberally dealt with. DIGGS, CUNNINGHAM & CO.

WANTED—AS CHAMBER-MAID AND WAItress in a small family, a thoroughly competent girl. Apply at No. [illegible] 4th-av., between [illegible]th and [illegible]th sts., from 10 to 1 o'clock.

WANTED—SALESMEN WHO CAN INFLUence a good cloth trade. JOHN MOTT & CO., Nos. [illegible] Broadway.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS nurse, seamstress and chamber-maid. Henry N. Dodge, No. 15 West 20th-st., from 12 until 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN IN white goods department; none other need apply. DIGGS, CUNNINGHAM & CO.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITRESS and chamber-maid; Scotch or English preferred. Call at No. [illegible] West [illegible]th-st., from 11 till 1.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CLOTHING AND CLOTHING MATERIAL.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, Oct. 19, 1872.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Clothing," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M., on the 15th day of November next, for the supply of the following articles, viz:

CLASS 1.	
Blue Cloth Trowsers, pairs	5,000
CLASS 2.	
Dark Blue Flannel, yards	40,000
CLASS 3.	
Calf-skin Shoes, pairs	5,000
Kip-skin Shoes, pairs	5,000
CLASS 4.	
Mattresses, with two covers each	5,000
CLASS 5.	
Barnsley Sheeting, yards	15,000

The trowsers, flannel, shoes and sheeting to be delivered at the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

Three thousand mattresses to be delivered at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, 1,000 at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, and 1,000 at the Charlestown Navy-yard.

The above-mentioned articles must be delivered within twenty days from the date of the contract, and must pass the usual naval inspection.

The cloth for the blue cloth trowsers must be twilled, all wool, wool-dyed, with pure indigo, dark blue, and weigh 22 ounces to each yard of 54 inches width.

The flannel must be twilled, all wool, wool-dyed, with pure indigo, dark blue; must be in pieces of about 50 yards in length and 27 inches wide, weighing 6¾ ounces per yard, with a list on each edge of four white woolen threads, woven in the whole length of the piece, the pieces to be rolled separately, without cloth-boards, and no piece to have a less average weight than 6 4-10 ounces per yard.

Two thousand pairs of the calf-skin shoes, and the whole amount of the kip-skin shoes, must be cable-screwed, like the samples to be seen at the several Inspections.

The shoes must be delivered in boxes, made of seasoned white pine, planed, and tongued and grooved; sides, top and bottom ¾ inch thick, and ends one inch thick; the sides to be nailed to the bottom, and the top to be secured by not less than ten 1¾-inch screws, one screw at each end of the box, to be counter sunk ⅛ inch by 1¾ inch in diameter.

Each mattress must weigh ten pounds, including ticking, which is to be cut 6 feet 5 inches in length, and 31 inches in width. The covers must measure 77 inches in length, and 29 inches in width. The hair, ticking, covers and make to be equal to the samples at the several Inspections.

The sheeting must be free from cotton, 30 inches wide, and weigh 17 21-100 ounces per yard; the texture to be [illegible] of an inch.

The articles mentioned must conform and be equal to the samples at the several Inspections; and the sizes of the trowsers and shoes must conform to the schedule to be supplied by the Inspector of Provisions and Clothing at the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

The contractor will be required to furnish three yards of the cloth from which it is proposed to manufacture the trowsers, before they are made up.

Offers may be made for one or more classes of the articles enumerated, but must include the whole amount of any one class required.

Separate proposals will also be received for the supply of fifteen thousand yards of flannel of the same description as above given, to be delivered at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, California.

Bonds, with approved security, will be required in one-quarter the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which reservation will not be paid until the contract is fully complied with.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, nor from any parties who are not *bona fide manufacturers of or regular dealers in the articles they offer to furnish*, in conformity with the second section of the joint resolution approved March 2, 1867.

The Department reserves the right to reject any proposal unless the responsibility of the guarantors is certified to by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside, as well as to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government.

E. T. DUNN, Pay-master-General, U. S. N.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

EIGHTY BLUE LINE CARS.

The directors are prepared to receive tenders for the construction of eighty Blue Line cars of the standard Blue Line pattern, deliverable either at Detroit or Suspension Bridge, before 30th December next.

Sample can be seen on application, and specifications obtained from the General Superintendent, W. K. Muir, or from the Mechanical Superintendent, W. A. Robinson, at Hamilton.

Sealed tenders, marked "Tender for Cars," and addressed to the undersigned, will be received up to the 17th day of November.

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer, &c. General Offices, Hamilton, 5th November, 1872.

OFFICE OF THE A. C. S., WILLET'S POINT, NEW-YORK HARBOR, Nov. 10, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until 11 A. M., Dec. 10, 1872, for furnishing the fresh beef required by the Subsistence Department United States Army at this station, during six months commencing Jan. 1, 1873. Information as to conditions, quality of beef, payments, &c., can be obtained by application to A. H. PAYSON, First Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, A. C. S.

OFFICE OF THE ACTING COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 10, 1872.

PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, WILL be received until 12 M. on the 10th day of December, 1872, for all the fresh beef and mutton required by the Subsistence Department at this post for six months, commencing Jan. 1, 1873.

Information and conditions obtained of J. M. MARSHALL, First Lieutenant Fourth United States Artillery, A. C. S.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELIJAH C. SCHANCK, WILLIAM S. BANTA, and AARON C. SCHANCK, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Elijah C. Schanck and Aaron C. Schanck, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of November, 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, Nos. [illegible] John-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. And further, that second and third meetings of the creditors of said bankrupts, required by the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of said act, will be had before the said Register at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 4th day of November, 1872. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
n5-law3wTu*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—SOUTHERN DIStrict of New-York, ss.—At the village of Kinderhook, Columbia County, New-York.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of ALFRED WILD, of the town of Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, New-York, within said district, who has been duly adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of creditors, by the District Court of said district.—Oct. [illegible], A. D. 1872.
o29-law3wTu* WM. H. RAINEY, Assignee.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARble cutting works, Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] East [illegible]th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS. RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., Nos. [illegible] West [illegible]d-st., near 7th-av.

S. KLABER & CO.—MARBLE WORKS, No. [illegible] West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Marble and marbleized mantels; monuments of superior workmanship at very low prices.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every SATURDAY from Pier No. 45, North River, and every WEDNESDAY, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 16, at 4:30 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 23, at 11:30 A. M.
BALTIC.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27, at 2 P. M.
ATLANTIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 7, at 11 A. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 14, at 2 P. M.

Tickets for Whole Cabin Table Provisions Berth, Journal Office.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-room, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt.

Surgeons and Stewardesses in attendance to pay their attention.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can buy their tickets here at most reasonable rates, in currency.

Tickets are issued to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from $1 upward.

For insertion of plans and other information apply at the Company's office, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Reduction in Passage Rates.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all Railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, as cheap as any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

SATURDAY STEAMERS.		WEDNESDAY STEAMERS.	
Australia	Nov. 16	Iowa	Nov. 20
Victoria	Nov. 23	Caledonia	Dec. 4
Minnesota	Nov. 30	Trinacria	Dec. 11
Anglia	Dec. 7	Erin	Jan. 1
India	Dec. 14	Caledonia	Jan. 15
California	Dec. 21	Trinacria	Jan. 29

At Noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York. Currency rates of passage to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, by Wednesday's steamers, $60; by Saturday's steamers, $65 and $75; excursion tickets, $100; intermediate, $45; children, $25. Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Through Bills Lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Hamburg.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 7 Bowling-green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM NEW-YORK.	
Calabria	Wed'day, Nov. 13	Abyssinia	Sat'day, Nov. 23
Russia	Wed'day, Nov. 20		
Cuba	Wed'day, Nov. 27		
Algeria	Wed'day, Dec. 4		
Java	Wed'day, Dec. 11		

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, from Pier No. 47 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $80 gold and $100 gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $115 gold and gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30 currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent. Apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green, for passage passport, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS FOR STEAM-SHIP GALAHRIA embark from the Company's Pier, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 2 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAMSHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 45 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CANADA, WEBSTER.....Saturday, Nov. 16, at 3 P. M.
GREECE, ANDREWS.....Saturday, Nov. 23, at 10 A. M.
EGYPT, GAGGIN.....Saturday, Nov. 30, at 3½ P. M.
DENMARK, SUMNER.....Saturday, Nov. 16, at 3 P. M.
HOLLAND, BRAGG.....Wed'day, Nov. 27, at 3:30 P. M.

These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage.....$75 and $80, currency
Steerage.....$28, currency
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $22, currency.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LIMERICK.....Thursday, Nov. 14, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, Nov. 16, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, Nov. 21, 10 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Nov. 23, 11 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Nov. 28, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Nov. 30, 2 P. M.

EACH STEAMER SAILS FROM QUEENSTOWN EVERY TUESDAY AND THURSDAY, from Pier No. 4 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$28
To London	80	To London	30
To Paris	90	To Paris	35

Passengers are forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Amsterdam, &c.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Through Bills Lading given on shipments of goods to all points in Europe.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office, No. 7 Bowling-green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M. PROPELLER ALPS, CHARLESTON, Capt. Tyler, Saturday, Nov. 16.
PROPELLER CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. Hatfield, Wednesday, Nov. 13.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. M. Richardson, Saturday, Nov. 16.

Freight received daily at the warehouse, Spear-st., between Washington and Greenwich-sts. Cotton taken with the South Carolina Railroad to all points North and South-west, and over the North-Eastern Railroad to Boston, Lowell, and all points on the Charleston and Darlington Railroad, and via steamers to Florida ports. Insurance by this line ONE-HALF less than sailing vessels. Bills of lading and all information can be obtained at the office of the Company, No. 3 Spear-st., or of the undersigned, at the office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents.

For through bills of lading to Northern points, or further information in reference to through freight, apply to

BENJAMIN H. HASKELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line.

No. 177 West-st., cor. Warren-st.

EXTRA STEAMERS WILL BE DISPATCHED AS SOON AS LOADED.

Entrance on Thomas-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

PARIS LEAVE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA.
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO
SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42, foot of each month, unless when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Nov. 12.—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. Grant, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall, direct, connecting at Panama with steamer SACRAMENTO, Capt. Farnsworth, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan, at San Diego and San Pedro, also connecting for all Central American and Pacific ports. Departures of 15th and 30th each month, connect with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tomatlan, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel. Freight for all way ports received until 4 P. M. of Sailing day.

An extra steamer will leave San Francisco Nov. 16, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

P. R. RAY, Agent.

Special Notice.—Department of sailing day, Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail for Aspinwall at noon, Tuesday, Nov. 12. P. R. RAY, Agent.

RED BILL LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS,

NEW-YORK TO

DEMERARA.

CALLING AT ST. THOMAS AND BARBADOES TO LAND MAILS AND PASSENGERS.

THESE FIRST-CLASS FULL-POWERED IRON STEAMERS ARE INTENDED TO SAIL FROM ATLANTIC DOCKS, BROOKLYN, AS FOLLOWS:

MANDINGO, 1,500 tons.....Nov. 14 and Dec. 2.

Followed by

LAGOS and GUNGA,

AND EVERY THREE WEEKS THEREAFTER.

These steamers are specially adapted to Tropical service, have large state-rooms, bath-rooms and superior ventilation, and take only first-class passengers. For freight or passage, apply to

ROBERSTEDT & GARTHORNE, Owners, No. 70 South-st., New-York.

For freight or passage apply to

E. L. MORGAN & SONS, Agents,
No. 70 South-st., New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 2d of every month.

ERIE, Capt. THELESTADE.....Nov. 16
ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM.....Dec. 2
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEBB.....Jan. 2, '73

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, both ways, and running. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

THE ERIE will touch at Bridgetown, Barbadoes.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M. direct to Havana: CLEOPATRA, Phillips (Havana only, Tues., Nov. 12.
CITY OF MEXICO, Shurwood.....Mon., Nov. 18
CITY OF HAVANA, Herrick (Havana only).....Sat., Nov. 23
CLEOPATRA, Phillips (Havana only)...Sat., Nov. 30

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 52 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

SOMBRERO, CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, via Nassau, Nov. 14.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Nov. 21.
COLUMBIA, Capt. C. D. COFFIN, via Nassau, Nov. 28.

For freight or passage, apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.

Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 P. M.

From Pier No. 2 North River, foot Murray-st.

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, Wareham, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to Framingham, Hudson, Lowell, Concord, Nashua, Manchester, Lawrence, Andover, the WHITE MOUNTAINS and all points north.

For tickets and state rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway, Astor House, Grand-st., corner Spring, Broadway, Fulton-st., Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier. J. P. BACON, Superintendent.

H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent River steamers DAILY, from the ST. JOHN, DREW and ADAM RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon (Sundays excepted), at 5 o'clock. Arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Tickets and information can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Doane-st., Boston, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

STEAMER SEA WITCH—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Tuesday, Nov. 12	2:00 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 11	1:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 13th	2:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 13th	6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 14th	2:30 P. M.	Thursday, 14th	6:30 A. M.
Friday, 15th	2:30 P. M.	Friday, 15th	7:30 A. M.
Saturday, 16th	3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 16th	7:00 A. M.
Monday, 18th	10:00 A. M.	Monday, 18th	9:00 A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND ALL POINTS on the Long Branch Railroad, leave foot Franklin-st. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 11 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of AYMAR & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The name of the late firm will be used henceforth, in liquidation only, by either of the subscribers.

JOHN W. OATES,
JOSEPH GAILLARD, Jr.
AUGUSTUS AYMAR.

Referring to the foregoing notice, the further announcement is made that an arrangement has been concluded whereby all the business of our house will be transferred to Messrs. FABBRI & CHAUNCEY, at the City.

AYMAR & CO.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1872.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of AYMAR & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The name of the late firm will be used henceforth, in liquidation only, by either of the subscribers.

ERNESTO F. FABBRI,
FREDERICK CHAUNCEY.

Notice is hereby given that a special partnership has this day been formed by the undersigned under the firm of

FABBRI & CHAUNCEY,

for the transaction of a shipping and commission business as heretofore.

In addition to the capital furnished by the general partners, the special partner has contributed the sum of SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS to the general fund.

This partnership will terminate on the 30th day of June, 1877.

ERNESTO F. FABBRI,
FREDERICK CHAUNCEY,
General Partners.
ERNESTO F. FABBRI,
FREDERICK CHAUNCEY,
ERNESTO FABBRI,
GEORGE T. FOSTER,
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ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, Nos. 71, 73 and 75 East Sixth-st. Sept. 23, 1872, will commence its sixteenth year. Sept. 24, 1872. For full information send for catalogue. Address as above or No. 75 East 6th-st.

REMOVAL.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
English, French and German Boarding and Day school FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, opened the 1st of October, 1872, at her new building, erected for the purpose,

NOS. 6 AND 8 EAST 83D-ST.
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Mrs. Bleecker has a primary department for children from 5 to 10 years of age. The 23d YEAR BEGINS Sept. 23, and with Mrs. Bleecker, and her charge of the higher branches.

MISS STEERS'

ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 42 West 12th-st., will re-open Thursday, Sept. 26. Application may be made at the house, from 10 to 12 A. M.

Mrs. STEERS' Training class for Young Ladies in Historical Reading, Literature, &c., and classes in French Conversation and Language, will commence Oct. 15.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

A BOARDING SCHOOL
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YOUNG LADIES' GERMAN, FRENCH and ENGLISH SCHOOL, Stamford, Conn.; Mrs. U. E. RICHARDSON, Principal.—This well-established institution, within little more than an hour's ride of New-York, offers, in the course of instruction and in the home arrangements, advantages such as are ordinarily only to be obtained in the best Metropolitan schools; and combines with those advantages such rural surroundings and such a moderate scale of charges as are unattainable in the city. A limited number of pupils only received. Terms for boarding pupils, $500, $375 and $350 per annum. References: Bishop Williams, of Connecticut; Rev. Dr. Adams, of Stamford; Martin Vahlen, M. D., New-York. School begins Sept. 23.

GERARD INSTITUTE, NO. 34 EAST 52D-st., near Madison-av., one block from the Central Park, which is the play ground of the school.—French and English day and boarding school for young girls and boys, with a separate primary department for children of both sexes; complete education in French and in English; modern languages; good cares and comforts. Prof. PAUL GERARD, formerly of Geneva, and at Messrs. Francis & Gerard's, No. 48 Madison-ave.; Brentano, No. 33 Union-square.

FERANDIS INSTITUTE.—DAY AND boarding-school for young gentlemen. No. 57 West 52d-st.; only a few scholars will be received into the family, where they will have the comforts of a home. Pupils prepared for the Grammar schools and leading schools. Modern languages taught practically as well as thoroughly; Circulars and the school-roll may be obtained by addressing M. E. FERANDIS.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES, Second Sept. 23. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; aim, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 45th-st.

MESSRS. BRIELLES' CHARBONNIER'S French Protestant Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 20 East 35th-st., (former ly 24 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris.) FRENCH CLASSES FOR LADIES three times a week.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, No. 1,123 Broadway, near 26th-st., for all engineering and Government schools, directed by A. C. Ware, Ed.-st.; Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway; and Mr. Dodd, Jr., Engineer-st. at the Naval Academy. *Also evening class for boys.* Send for circulars.

JOHN MARSHULL'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,123 Broadway, near 26th-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 23. Prepares for the Military Academy and Navy. A few boarders taken. Circulars at HUTMAN'S, corner 4th-av. and 23d-st., and at above under school.

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., M. D., U. S. N., will reopen Sept. 16, his English, commercial, classical, French and German Institute, No. 64 6th-av., between 46th and 47th sts. Circulars and conference at the reopening.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 23 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison-ave.

DR. BERNEIS' FRENCH, ENGLISH, and Classical Boarding school opens Sept. 16, at No. 108, East 40th-st. Prospectus at LOOMWOOD, No. 805 Broadway.

VISIT SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.—Free Exhibition every NIGHT. Particulars see auction head.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S ENGLISH, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies, reopens Oct. 1.—No. 7 West 45th-st.

BERDAN'S SCHOOL, 126 WEST 46TH-ST.—Primary; eighteen years' experience; limited number.

GERMAN PRIVATELY TAUGHT BY DR. BENDAN, late of the University, at 136 West 41; prepares for College.

MISS MARY E. BEAN'S ENGLISH, French and German School for young ladies and children; No. 157 East 55th-st., reopens Sept. 24.

A WILLIAMSON'S FAMILY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, Stamford, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen Nov. 4.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MISS C. S. FRIEST WILL REOPEN her school, 230 East 15th-st., MONDAY, Sept. 23.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL and mathematical teacher, scholar and gold medalist of foreign university, desires employment. Prepares for college, (English or American.) City references. Address TUTOR, Box 189 Times Office.

WANTED—A FRENCH TEACHER TO GIVE lessons at the house of two married couples, living in Jersey City. Address Box No. 48 New-York Times Office.

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A GREAT OFFER! HORACE WATERS, Agent, offers 100 STEINWAY, WEBER, HALLET & DAVIS, and other first-class pianos, including Waters', New-York pianos, for sale, for cash or easy monthly payments, or rented 10 months to let, and rent applied if purchased. New pianos for sale at Manufacturers' lowest cash prices. 50 PIANOS, $10 to $75 each. 40 ORGANS, $50 to $125. Warerooms, 481 Broadway.

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HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED AT THE TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, No. 548 West 23d-st., between of Broadway and 8th-av., and up to 8 P. M. Advertisements received at Broadway, NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A RARE CHANCE—CARRIAGE FACTORY, for sale, consisting of a wood shop, paint shop and blacksmith shop, together with all the facilities for carrying on the business in all its branches. Apply to WM. H. DOWLING, Roslyn, Long Island.

HORSE BLANKETS, HARNESS, Robes, Whips, Fly Nets, Horse Clothing, &c. Large stock, manufactured in a full line of Blankets for stores and stables; prices and other customary rates of every quality. C. E. SMITH & CO., 49 Warren-st.

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A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED room, all modern improvements, on second floor, will be rented to a single gentleman; only gentlemen need apply; terms, $35 per week; strictly private; unexceptionable references required. Address, with name, J. T. C., Box No. 122 Times Office.

PARTIES DESIRING FIRST-CLASS board can be accommodated with full particulars as to terms, furnishing, relatives, &c., free of charge; good list of vacancies from 1 to 4 P. M.

WILLIAM J. COLES, No. 1,267 Broadway.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, with or without board, two large and pleasant furnished rooms on first floor, connecting, rent $40, or, if desired, $35; terms moderate; table, elegant. Address MAUCHSMITH, Box No. 180 Times Office.

LELAND'S STUYVESANT HOUSE, Broadway, corner of 9th-st., New-York, American plan, with elevators; centrally located, near the depots and the theatres.

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FIRST-CLASS PARTIES OF REFINEMENT desiring an elegant home, with board, for school terms, are willing to pay a fair price; each room has a bath-room; terms, $1,000 for the term; 4th-st.; unquestionable references exchanged.

CHOICE ROOMS AND EXCELLENT board can be had in a lovely and elegantly furnished house, a few doors from Fifth-av.; references exchanged. Apply to, or address E. J. K., No. 18 East 46th-st.

NO. 3 WEST WASHINGTON-PLACE, two doors from Macdougal-st., with board, second floor and other rooms, complete or separate; first-class in chlorohood and table; five car routes.

NO. 56 EAST 21ST-ST.—A PARTY DESIRING superior accommodations, liberal table, specially furnished apartments, can find the comforts and refinements of a home.

NO. 30 EAST 25TH-ST.—HANDSOME parlor floor, three rooms, with or without private table; these rooms second floor, with board; bath to each.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 394—BETWEEN 37TH and 38d sts.—West side, elegant floor, with board, for an adult family wishing a quiet, select house (ref. required).

BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED ROOMS and full board; 25 to 35 per week; Brooklyn; moderate prices; references. Apply to GENUNG & CO., No. 6 Broadway, Room No. 2.

NO. 22 CLINTON-PLACE—LARGE, ELEGANTLY-furnished rooms; single and connecting, with full board; $25 to $35 per week; references required; rare opportunity.

NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board, suitable for a family or gentlemen and married couples, at reasonable prices. No. 127 West 30th-st., near 6th-av.

SUPERB SUITE OF ROOMS—PARLOR floor, drawing room, dining-room, bedroom, butler's pantry, &c., with private table; other rooms to let. Apply at No. 38 West 31st-st.

TWO LARGE ROOMS ON SECOND floor, front, with board; $35 each; first-class board and location; references required. Apply at No. 61 East 21st-st.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED rooms in first-class house in 17th-st., near Broadway; restaurant next door. GENUNG & CO., No. 6 Broadway, Room No. 2.

NO. 7 LAFAYETTE-PLACE, NEAR Bond-st., Lafayette-place and Bond-st. Very desirable rooms, with board, on moderate terms, at reduced rates; table board.

NORTH-WEST CORNER OF BROADway and 24th-st.—Rooms en suite or single, handsomely furnished, to let; desirable in every respect. No. 7 West 25th-st.

FIFTH-AV.—APARTMENTS CORNER 21ST-st.; second floor, six rooms, completely furnished, with private table, to a small family. Apply to owner and occupant, No. 399 5th-av.

NO. 51 WEST 30TH-ST.—IN PRIVATE family; large parlor and two bedrooms, well furnished, on second floor; hot and cold water, bath, &c., ample closets; private table if preferred.

NO. 60 EAST 40TH-ST.—A LARGE pleasant room to let, with good board; terms moderate; references exchanged.

A FURNISHED HALL BEDROOM TO let, with board, in a private family; a gentleman preferred. Address, inquire at No. 155 West 25th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH FIRST-class board, near Fifth-av.; references exchanged. Apply at No. 13 West 44th-st.

NO. 19 WEST 21ST-ST.—WITH BOARD, large room, third floor, front; also, single rooms, top floor, $9 and $10 per week.

NO. 44 WEST 16TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to let with board, suitable for single or married gentlemen.

NO. 4 EAST 16TH-ST., ONE DOOR from 5th-av.—Suites of rooms to let, second and third floors, private table only.

NO. 428 WEST 34TH-ST.—FURNISHED back parlor, with board, to gentleman and wife, with privilege of bath; rent, $40.

TO RENT—ON SECOND FLOOR, A HANDsome suite of rooms, en suite or singly; also, rooms on fourth floor. No. 444 West 23d-st.

NO. 23 WEST 33D-ST.—THIRD FLOOR large room; also, upper side room; superior board.

TWENTY-SECOND-ST., NO. 22 WEST.—Near Grand Opera-house.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with board, to gentlemen.

BOARD WANTED.—CALL OR SEND DEscription; boarders directed free to suitable places. GENUNG & CO., No. 6 Broadway, Room 22.

NO. 63 PARK-AV.—ROOMS FOR SINGLE gentlemen, with board.

BOARD FOR GENTLEMEN.—NO. 159 Bleecker-st., opposite Depau-row. SUMNER.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—A PARLOR AND THREE BEDrooms for a family of three, withboard and private table; location somewhere between 8th and 23th sts., and 5th and 6th avs. Address A. B. R., Post-office, Station D.

MEETINGS.

IN PURSUANCE OF AUTHORITY EXpressed in a call signed by three hundred or more citizens of Maine, residents of the State of Maine now dwelling in New-York and vicinity, contemplating the organization of a

MAINE ASSOCIATION,

the undersigned hereby give notice, that a meeting will be held at the

ASTOR HOUSE,

on TUESDAY, Nov. 12, immediately after a recess, P. M., of that day, to consider the object of such call, and to adopt suitable measures to forward the end in view.

The meeting will be called to order at the o'clock precisely.

A full attendance is requested of signers of the call and all other Maine men residing in New-York and vicinity.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1872.

NOAH EMERY, C. A. STACKPOLE,
WM. R. HILTON, CHAS. F. ELWELL,
ALFRED D. SNOW, H. D. MANSON,
LEVI O. BURGESS, JAMES BORLAND,
ROBERT TREAT, S. B. DEARBORN,
SAMUEL B. DINSMORE, GEO. W. KENDALL.

GRAND DIVISION SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—The annual session of the Grand Division of Eastern New-York and of N. will be held in Tremont-Lyceum Hall, Bleecker-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, at 10 o'clock A. M.

R. H. HOPKINS,
Grand Worthy Patriarch.

THE MEMBERS OF THE PURVEYORS' Association and Board of Trade are hereby notified of a special meeting, monthly, at the Exchange, No. 6, Park-place, TODAY, at 3 P. M., at which time action will be taken regarding the calamity in Boston. J. H. KEMP, President.
M. W. TURNER, Secretary.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.,
METALS,
No. 300 PEARL-STREET,
NEW-YORK.

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BROADWAY, VIRGINIA, GEN. JACKSON, GOLDEN GATES and MOUNT VERNON, NEW STYLES, GOLD EVERYWHERE.

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Manager.....M. MAPLESON.

POSITIVELY NO FREE LIST.
LAST WEEK (but three) OF THE SEASON.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, at 8 P. M.
FAUST.

Mme. PAULINE LUCCA as Marguerite,
Signors SANI, Simon VIZZANI, SPARAPANI, JAMET.

FRIDAY, Nov. 15, at 8 P. M.
SECOND AND LAST TIME OF THE
THREE PRIMA DONNE!
Mme. PAULINE LUCCA,
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
Mme. LUCCHI LAVIELLI,
together with
Signors MORIANI, SPARAPANI, BONCONI, LYLAL,
in Meyerbeer's opera of
MARRIAGE OF FIGARO.
SATURDAY, Nov. 16, at 1 P. M.
GRAND MATINEE.
SUNDAY, Nov. 17,
THIRD SUNDAY CONCERT
AT WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Engagement of the celebrated
HUGUENOTS AND MESSIAH.

Knabe's Pianos are used at the Academy of Music. Tickets can be obtained at the Academy of Music, and at Ballmann's warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

One More Chance

TO SEE THE GREAT

Jarley's Wax Works.

"A SPLENDID ENTERTAINMENT."

ASSOCIATION HALL,

Corner 6th-av. and 23d-st.

Thursday Evening, Nov. 14.

Tickets at Fifth-avenue Hotel; No. 114 Broadway; Schirmer's

RELIEF FOR BOSTON.

What New-York Proposes to Do for the Sufferers.

Meeting of Merchants and Bankers in the Chamber of Commerce—The Produce Exchange—Contributions, Lectures, and Other Movements.

In answer to a call signed by the leading merchants of the City, a meeting was held yesterday at the Chamber of Commerce to give expression to the sympathy of the mercantile community of New-York with the sufferers by the recent terrible fire in Boston, and to take such action in the matter as may be deemed advisable. Among those present were: William E. Dodge, William N. Fogg, Josiah O. Low, George Opdyke, A. A. Low, Samuel D. Babcock, Henry Clews, S. B. Chittenden, William H. Vermilye, William Butler Duncan, Abram S. Hewitt, Jonathan Sturges, J. Pierpont Morgan, Royal Phelps, E. P. Fabbri, Wm. H. Guion, Jackson S. Schultz, R. Warren Weston, Benjamin G. Arnold, Charles E. Beebe, Frederick S. Winston, E. A. Lambert, Paul N. Spofford, Nathan Chandler, Wm. Seligman, Anson Phelps Stokes, Oliver Hoyt, Charles Malli, B. L. Solomon, Lewis Roberts, and Alexander Forman. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Wm. H. Guion, who nominated Wm. E. Dodge as Chairman, and William M. Fliess and George Wilson as secretaries.

The Chairman said that the meeting had been called together by the mercantile community of New-York to offer their sympathy to their sister City of Boston in the appalling calamity which had just befallen her. But a little while since they had come together for a similar object in connection with another city, and now they had met to see what could be done for a city so closely connected with New-York by ties of commerce as Boston was.

Mr. A. A. Low said that when a little over a year ago they were called together to take measures for the relief of those burnt out in Chicago, none were more active in the good work than those men whom he now saw recorded in the papers among the list of sufferers. When he was acting as Treasurer of the Chicago Relief Fund he received from a prominent dry goods merchant, in one day, the sum of $96,000, which had been collected among those very men. It was needless for him to more than mention the dreadful calamity in Boston, as it had been already graphically recorded in the newspapers in all its terrible reality. He begged to propose the following resolutions:

Whereas, Our sister City of Boston has just suffered from a calamity that has but one parallel in the history of our country; a large section, embracing within its limits the most costly structures, having been devastated by fire, and their stores of merchandise become a prey to the flames; and,

Whereas, By this instantaneous destruction of the most substantial granite buildings and the burning of their valuable contents, losses of untold magnitude have been inflicted upon a body of merchants who are everywhere known for their energy, industry, their loyalty, and their benevolence; and,

Whereas, Communities, in our day, are bound together by mutual ties of interest and affection,

Resolved, That it becomes this mercantile community promptly to tender to the merchants of Boston and to all the sufferers by the devastating fire of yesterday, the expression of our deep and hearty sympathy, and to proffer such generous co-operation in measures of relief as the circumstances of the case and the urgencies of the time demand.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to consider what measures, if any, it behooves this community to adopt, in order to relieve the pecuniary disabilities that are likely to result from the sudden destruction of the property, books and papers of hundreds of mercantile firms.

The Chairman said that whatever was done by them should be done promptly. At present what was most wanted was to support and sustain those in trouble. He well remembered the scenes in this City after the fire of 1835. He should never forget working all through that terrible night in 1835, and going down after day-break to Pearl-street below Wall. There he saw one of New-York's now most venerable citizens, Col. James Lee, covered over with soot and dirt, who was, with the assistance of twenty Irishmen, digging for his safe. He (the Chairman,) offered him his sympathy and aid, and the Colonel replied, "Dodge, thank God, my wife and children are safe; these hands can support them still." This was the kind of sympathy the merchants of Boston now needed to sustain them in their trial. The question was "what could be done?" Fortunately there would not be so much personal suffering in Boston as characterized the fire in Chicago; but there were a very large class of employes thrown out of work, and a portion of the locality where the poorer classes lived had been burnt out. The merchants of Boston were now in want of aid, and the merchants of this City should do all in their power to help them. After the fire in New-York the merchants of Boston had materially aided those who were burnt out in New-York. One of the large insurance companies in this City had already announced that they would pay out at once all the funds they possibly could, to try and relieve the strain on the merchants of Boston.

Mr. Low said that it had been seen both in Chicago and Boston, that the fires had gone beyond the control of the Fire Department, and that buildings had to be removed to stay the progress of the element. It had been stated in the papers that in ten or fifteen minutes one of the largest business sections of Boston was in flames and absolutely beyond the power of the Fire Department. The same thing might occur in any city having buildings 100 feet in length, five or six stories in height, and surmounted by something as inflammable as a stable. He submitted the following resolutions on the subject:

Whereas, the recent destruction by fire of a large and valuable portion of the City of Boston reveals to the least reflecting the peril to great cities of large and lofty buildings, surmounted by the modern Mansard roof, or other construction equally inflammable; and

Whereas, it has been demonstrated that our firemen, with all their improved modern apparatus, assisted by steam, are totally unable to cope with fires that have once gathered head in a house of great length, five or six stories in height, exposed in front and side and rear to other buildings of similar faulty construction; and in two remarkable instances it has been seen that, as a *dernier resort*, it was necessary to blow up more or less buildings in order to arrest the progress of the flames, now, therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of ten, composed of members of our fire insurance companies, be appointed to recommend proper measures to secure the early establishment of a Board of Engineers, who shall be invested with legal authority to enter upon, take possession of, and blow up any buildings that are in the path of the devouring element, whenever, in the judgment of the Fire Department, the fire shall have passed beyond the control of his Department, and that it be made the duty of such Board of Engineers to be prepared with the means required for the timely and effectual prosecution of this contemplated work.

Commodore J. P. Le Roy proposed an amendment to the resolution requesting the authorities to take measures for the introduction of salt water to be used in case of fire. Auxiliary engines could be placed on the wharves, and the whole thing could be done for $10,000,000. New-York was surrounded by water, but there was no more in the City than had been in Boston at the time of the fire.

Mr. S. B. Chittenden thought that the subject of Mr. Low's resolutions was the most important that has been presented since the war. Every merchant believed that a great fire in New-York, such as had taken place in Boston, would impoverish the City and totally break down the system of fire insurance. After the New-York fire of 1835, the insurance companies objected to underwriting buildings which were over a certain height, and several buildings had to be reduced in height in order to get insured. Now they had buildings seven stories high, which would seem to predict for this City a fire more disastrous than those of Boston or Chicago. The people of this City ought to be asked whether they would permit the erection of Mansard roofs, which, in case of fire, would rain destruction around.

The resolutions were then unanimously adopted, and the following Committee appointed by the Chairman: Wm. E. Dodge, A. A. Low, F. S. Winston, W. H. Guion, H. B. Claflin, George Opdyke, J. Pierpont Morgan, James Slade, Jacob Wendell and S. B. Chittenden. Commodore Le Roy's suggestion on the introduction of salt water was referred to the Committee.

A communication was received from the Erie Railroad Company stating that they would convey, free of charge, all contributions for the Boston sufferers.

Mr. Watson S. Sanford announced that he was prepared to send on twenty-five cooking-stoves to the sufferers, and Dr. Paul Hoffman offered his services as a lecturer, during the present week, to raise a fund for the homeless.

The meeting then adjourned.

Other Movements of Relief.

Among the movements afoot to aid the sufferers by the Boston fire, that of is the young Hungarian actor Maurice Neville, who, first of his profession, proposes to deliver a lecture on American actors and acting, with illustrations, at the Cooper Institute. Mr. Neville has been giving similar entertainments in some of our collegiate institutes, with great success. He is from the Court Theatre, in Vienna.

We have received $50 from Sears Brothers, No. 45 William-street, for the relief of Boston sufferers. The money will be forwarded as soon as we ascertain the parties designated by that city to receive it.

NEWARK'S SYMPATHY FOR BOSTON.

In pursuance of a call signed by Mayor Ricord, the citizens of Newark held a meeting at the Common Council Chamber, in the City Hall, last evening, to consult upon the subject of giving assistance to Boston. Mayor Ricord presided. A series of resolutions was adopted, tendering to the merchants and other sufferers by the Boston fire, any assistance within the reach of the city and people of Newark that may be needed.

The Board of Trade also held a meeting, and adopted similar resolutions.

Resolutions Passed by the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen.

The great calamity that has befallen the City of Boston is the all-absorbing topic of conversation among the citizens of Brooklyn as elsewhere. The Board of Aldermen, at a regular meeting yesterday, took appropriate action on the matter.

Alderman Ropes offered the following:

Resolved, That the Mayor be, and he is hereby, requested to communicate immediately with the Mayor of Boston, extending to its citizens through him the sincere sympathies of the citizens of Brooklyn, because of the great calamity which has fallen upon them, and tendering such material aid as it may be in the power of Brooklyn to bestow.

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed from this Board to act in connection with the Mayor in reference to any reply that may be received to this communication.

Alderman Ropes drew a contrast between Boston and Chicago, presenting the former as being more capable of sustaining the blow than was the latter.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The same gentleman then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Board of Fire Commissioners be, and they are hereby, requested to call the citizens of Brooklyn, by proclamation or otherwise, to increased vigilance in their efforts to avert the dangers of an extensive conflagration, particularly in those portions of the city occupied by manufacturers and dealers in combustible materials.

The resolution was adopted.

Offers of Assistance from All Parts of the Country.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 11.—Mayor Whitaker has called a public meeting of the citizens of Raleigh, at Metropolitan Hall, on Monday night, for the purpose of raising contributions for the sufferers from the Boston calamity.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 11.—At a large meeting of merchants and business men, Mayor Brown presiding, held this noon, resolutions were adopted, sympathizing with the people of Boston, and stating that, should it appear that material aid was necessary to alleviate the sufferings caused by the fire, the city would respond in a substantial manner.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 11.—The interest here this morning, concerning the Boston fire, is unabated. The papers are all issuing extras, which are eagerly sought for. The public mind is now more turned to the financial aspect of the calamity. The banks generally are pursuing a conservative course. They are accommodating their customers, but there seems to be a general disposition among them to act carefully until they can more accurately weigh the probable consequences of the disaster.

The Chamber of Commerce has adopted resolutions requesting the City Council to extend relief to the Boston sufferers.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 11.—The excitement over the Boston fire, which had partially subsided upon the advices of yesterday that it was quelled, was renewed this morning by the report that it had broken out again, and relieved by a dispatch from Boston, dated noon today, contradicting the alarming report. All the morning papers have editorials on the subject, expressing unbounded sympathy for the suffering city, whose ready, boundless kindness toward this community under similar affliction is so fresh in the minds of our citizens.

The *Inter Ocean* calls upon the Secretary of the Treasury to increase the volume of currency, saying if currency is not made more elastic, the effect of our present financial stringency will extend to every corner of the land, and cause disaster to thousands of persons engaged in trade and industry.

The *Times* calls upon merchants owing notes in Boston to pay at once, without waiting for them to come due, and expresses a confident belief that the pluck of Boston will insure a speedy restoration of all she lost.

The *Tribune*, speaking in reference to the financial effects, thinks there is no reason, intrinsically, why the disaster should cause a monetary crisis.

At a meeting of citizens at the Hall of the Board of Trade, at 1½ o'clock P. M. today, presided over by Mayor Medill, short speeches of sympathy for the sufferers of the Boston fire were made, and $100,000 donated for their relief. Rev. Robert Collyer, N. K. Fairbank, and Dr. H. V. Johnson, were appointed a committee to convey the money to Boston, and they will start this evening.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 11.—Mayor Moffat called a public meeting this morning, at which a resolution was passed expressing sympathy for the sufferers by the Boston fire, and offering material aid as soon as it is ascertained that it is needed, and will be acceptable.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 11.—A meeting of citizens was held today to adopt measures for the relief of the sufferers by the Boston fire. A committee was appointed to confer with the Mayor of Boston and ascertain the amount of suffering existing among the poorer classes, and the best means of alleviating the same.

ALBANY, Nov. 11.—The Boston fire has caused much sympathy here, and the hope that the General Government will afford all the relief it possibly can, is generally expressed.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 11.—Mayor Van Sant has called a meeting of the citizens of Baltimore for to-morrow afternoon, at the Corn and Flour Exchange, to take such action as deemed proper to aid the sufferers by the Boston fire.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

We were in error in reporting the Broadway Insurance Company as having lost by the Boston fire. By referring to our advertising columns it will be seen that they had nothing at risk in that city.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday James Lamb, charged with killing Mark McDonald, pleaded guilty of manslaughter in the third degree, and was sentenced to four years' imprisonment.

Commissioner Van Nort, of the Department of Public Works, has sent a letter to the Board of Aldermen relative to the project of setting apart a portion of the City Hall for the use of that Department.

The Merchants' Insurance Company of New-York City had retired their agency and ordered existing policies canceled long before the Boston fire. They have a large surplus after the payment of these losses.

Coroner Schirmer held an inquest yesterday in the case of John Berant, aged eight years, of No. 190 First-avenue, whose death resulted from injuries accidentally received by falling from a hay-loft in Forty-fourth-street, near First-avenue, several days ago.

An inquest was held by Coroner Herrman yesterday in the case of Louis Volt, aged three years, who died at his parents' residence, No. 438 West Thirty-fifth-street, from the effects of burns accidentally received several days ago by his clothes taking fire from a stove.

The Sixth Assembly District Republican Association met last evening, at No. 364 Grand-street, the President, Mr. E. Elliott, in the chair. The regular routine business was transacted, and a large number of new members was admitted. The attendance was large.

The anniversary meeting of the Young Men's Universalist Association was held last evening at the Church of the Divine Paternity, Fifth-avenue and Forty-fifth-street, when interesting addresses were delivered by Revs. Dr. Chapin and James M. Pullman. The choir of Dr. Chapin's church sang several sacred pieces during the evening.

The regular meeting of the Thirteenth Assembly District Republican Association was held at No. 161 Eighth-avenue last evening, Mr. Charles Blackie, Assemblyman-elect from the district, in the chair. Twenty-five new names were proposed for membership, and, after the transaction of other business, Mr. W. O. Bourne delivered a brief address, congratulating the members on the victory gained in the recent election. The meeting then adjourned.

BROOKLYN.

A communication from Controller Schroeder to the Board of Aldermen, yesterday, showed that there was $911,315 59 in the City Treasury on the 30th of September, 1872.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday passed a resolution deploring the death of Gen. Meade, and directed the Clerk to forward a copy, engrossed on parchment, to the family of the deceased.

The report of an order from Washington for the discharge of some 1,500 or 2,000 men from the Navy-yard has created quite a consternation among the workmen. The report has not yet been confirmed.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The new Board of Supervisors consists of eleven Democrats, ten Republicans, two Greeley Republicans and one Independent member.

About 3 o'clock on Saturday morning last, two burglars were detected in the act of robbing the store of Mr. Weeks, opposite the Exchange Hotel, in the village of Peekskill. One of them was captured after a desperate resistance. He was taken before Justice Curry, and gave his name as Martin Burns, aged eighteen years, a resident of New-York, and said his confederate's name was also Burns.

LONG ISLAND.

Mr. C. H. Kelsey, who was tarred and feathered in Huntington, L. I., last week, for alleged improper attentions to a young lady possessed of a fortune of $[illegible], has disappeared, and fears are entertained that he has been murdered.

The Suffolk County Medical Society will hold its semi-annual meeting, at Greenport, at 2 P. M. today.

The Long Island Railroad Company will withdraw its Boston train after Wednesday, intending to reopen the line about the 1st of next April.

The Republicans of the town of Jamaica propose, this evening, to give the colored voters of the place, some 200 in number, a supper, in consideration of their earnest support of the Republican ticket at the late election. The entire colored vote of this town was cast for the Republican candidates. A fine silk banner is also to be presented to them.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—Case on.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—[illegible]

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Fancher, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 12 M. [illegible]

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Held by Ingraham, P. J., Leonard and Brady, JJ.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—[illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—[illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Sedgwick, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—[illegible]

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Case on.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—[illegible]

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM—Held by Robinson, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—[illegible]

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Spaulding, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—[illegible]

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—[illegible]

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—[illegible]

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Bedford, J.—1, Isaac Loeb, rape; 2, William Ryan, robbery; 3, James Brady and John Reed, robbery; 4, Charles De Rivoli, robbery; 5, Max Loewenthal, forgery; 6, Josiah Preston, forgery; 7, John Ryan, felonious assault and battery; 8, Thomas Farrell, felonious assault and battery; 9, William Davis and James S. Smith, burglary; 10, Joseph Brown, grand larceny; 11, William S. Brown, grand larceny; 12, John Mansfield, grand larceny; 13, John Hanley, larceny from the person.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Held by Tappen, J.—Nos. [illegible], inclusive.

COURT OF SESSIONS—Held by Moore, J.—People vs. John Harkins and Bridget Harkins, manslaughter.

CITY COURT—Held by Thompson, J.—Nos. [illegible], inclusive.

[Advertisement.]

A DOUBLE ATTRACTION.—Knox's splendid assortment of Furs, and his equally attractive stock of Hats of the latest style, for gentlemen, make his store, No. 212 Broadway, the great resort, just now, of the people. Liberal dealing, and the best of goods is the ruling system at Knox's.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 11, 1872.

On yesterday forenoon at Weehawken Yards trade in horned Cattle was fair; 42 cars came to hand and the contents of them was almost entirely sold off; quality ranged from common to good, prices from [illegible] [illegible]

SALES.

[illegible]

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards for week ending Nov. 9, 1872: [illegible] head of horned Cattle, [illegible] Hogs, [illegible] Sheep and Lambs.

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth-street Yards for week ending Nov. 11, 1872: [illegible]

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth-street Sheep Yards for week ending Nov. 11, 1872: [illegible]

Gross arrivals at Fortieth-street Hog Yards for week ending Nov. 11, 1872: [illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 11.—[illegible]

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—[illegible]

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 11.—[illegible]

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 11—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92¼ for money, and 92⅜ for the account. [illegible]

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 11—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened quiet and steady. Middling Uplands, 10½d.; Middling Orleans, 10¾d.@10⅞d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales. [illegible]

Passengers Sailed.

[illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

[illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.........MONDAY, Nov. 11.

Cleared.

Steam-ship St. Thomas, (Br.,) Drakeford, Kingston and Savanilla, Pim, Forwood & Co.; Niagara, Reed, Norfolk, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Strathblane, (Br.,) Poe, Liverpool, Henderson Brothers.

Brig James Miller, Wrenks, Cadiz for orders, Miller & Houghton.

Arrived.

[illegible]

WIND—Sundown, light, S., cloudy.

By Telegraph.

[illegible]

European Marine News.

[illegible]

SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM, NOS. 19 AND 21 JOHN-ST., ARE NOW OPENING VERY LARGE INVOICES OF

FINE BRONZES,

INCLUDING SOME VERY RARE AND RICH PIECES, ALSO,

BRONZE AND MARBLE CLOCK SETS IN GREAT VARIETY, BRONZE MANTEL ORNAMENTS,

CARD RECEIVERS WITH GREEN AND GOLD ORNAMENTATION, INKSTANDS, &c., AND A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SMALL BRONZES.

VIENNA AND ENGLISH GILT BRONZES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

PARIAN GROUPS.

BUSTS, STATUETTES AND CENTRE-PIECES FROM COPELAND, MINTON & WEDGEWOOD. TERRA COTTA BUSTS, BY CARRIER.

BEST ENGLISH CUTLERY

RODGERS' POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY. IVORY AND STAG-MOUNTED CARVERS IN CASES FOR PRESENTATION.

NUT-CRACKS AND PICKS, IN CASES, WITH IVORY AND PEARL MOUNTINGS.

SETS OF SCISSORS IN CASES OF RUSSIA LEATHER, &c.

FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

RUSSIA LEATHER BELTS AND SHOPPING-BAGS FOR LADIES, DISPATCH AND TOILET CASES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, TRAVELING-BAGS, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, WRITING-DESKS, HANDKERCHIEF AND GLOVE BOXES, WORK-BOXES, JEWEL-CASES, PORTFOLIOS, POCKET-BOOKS, &c., &c.

RICH LACE FANS,

WITH STICKS OF IVORY, PEARL, &c., ESPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR WEDDING PRESENTS.

OPERA GLASSES,

A VERY LARGE AND FRESH STOCK.

SWISS CARVED WOOD GOODS,

A CHOICE VARIETY.

OFFICE OF

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 153 BROADWAY,

New-York, Nov. 11, 1872.

THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY desire to state that their assets on the first day of November were...$550,000

Total amount at risk in burnt district in Boston...200,000

$350,000

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

EDWARD ROWELL, Assistant Secretary.

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY

No. 100 and 102 Broadway.

THE ASSETS OF THIS COMPANY EXCEED

Two Millions of Dollars.

If the entire amount at risk in the burnt district of Boston is a total loss, one-half of its surplus will pay for it.

GEO. T. HOPE, President.

CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-ENGLAND GENERAL AGENCY.

BRANCH OFFICE OF THE

FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA.

No. 243 Broadway, New-York City.

CASH ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1872,

$3,255,748 94.

BOSTON LOSSES LESS THAN $500,000.

Policies issued and applications promptly attended to. GEORGE F. REGER, Manager.

OFFICE OF

THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COM'Y,

No. 155 Broadway, N. Y.

This Company has no Agents, and does not lose anything by the Boston Fire.

A. L. SOULARD, Vice-President.

J. K. VAN RENSSELAER, Secretary.

MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 68 WALL-ST.

CASH CAPITAL	$250,000
SURPLUS	180,000
	$430,000
LOSS AT BOSTON ABOUT	30,000

ANDREW J. SMITH, President.

OFFICE

NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

No. 201 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1872.

Cash Capital and Assets, $1,300,000.

Losses in Boston will not Exceed Three Hundred Thousand Dollars.

HENRY A. HOWE, President.

P. N. ROTMAN, Vice-President.

BROADWAY INSURANCE CO.,

No. 158 Broadway.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS	207,000
	$407,000

THIS COMPANY HAS NEVER DONE AN AGENCY BUSINESS, AND HAS LOST NOTHING BY THE BOSTON FIRE.

H. M. FORRESTER, President.

JOHN WARE, Secretary.

BUY YOUR

CLOTHING

OF

J. M. VARIAN & SON,

NOS. 70 AND 72 BOWERY.

THE

PARK FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Office, No. 237 Broadway,

Corner Park-place.

CASH CAPITAL, ... $200,000

ASSETS, NOV. 11, 1872, . . $250,000

THIS COMPANY SUFFERS

No Loss by the Great Fire in Boston,

and confines its business to first-class fire risks in the City of New-York and immediate vicinity.

WILLIAM JAFFRAY, President.

GEORGE ALLEN, Secretary.

A CARD.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY,

LOSSES BY THE BOSTON CONFLAGRATION WILL NOT EXCEED SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, BEING ONLY ABOUT ONE-FIFTH OF THE COMPANY'S FIRE SURPLUS.

WM. CONNER, CHAS. E. WHITE, SAMUEL P. BLAGDEN, Managers.

NO. 56 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, NOV. 11, 1872.

OFFICE OF THE

AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

NO. 143 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1872.

Capital - - - - $200,000

Surplus - - - - 60,000

THIS COMPANY HAS ONLY TEN THOUSAND ($10,000) DOLLARS IN THE BOSTON FIRE.

WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

STERLING SILVER.

STARR & MARCUS exhibit at retail the largest stock of Sterling Silver-ware in the United States by the Gorham Mfg. Co. and submit to the public the following facts:

1. The Standard is guaranteed English Sterling 925-1,000.

2. These Goods excel all others in originality of design and perfection of workmanship.

3. This ware is growing daily in favor, by reason of its high character and the unquestionable advantage it offers in price.

4. The designs of their Solid Silver ARE NEVER REPRODUCED by the Company in Electroplate.

STARR & MARCUS, Jewelers,

No. 22 John-st., Upstairs.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,

565 and 567 Broadway.

DIAMONDS,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is invited to our RICH AND EXTENSIVE assortment of FINE DIAMONDS and OTHER PRECIOUS STONES, comprising—

100 pairs of DIAMOND SOLITAIRE EAR-RINGS, from $300 to $10,000 per pair.

400 DIAMOND FINGER RINGS, from $50 to $5,000 each.

And BROOCHES, PENDANTS and LOCKETS, various styles and prices.

As this entire stock MUST BE CLOSED OUT during the PRESENT YEAR, prices will be named SO LOW as to insure that result with the least possible delay.

Cash Capital, $1,000,000.

PHENIX Insurance Company,

OF BROOKLYN, N. Y.

NEW-YORK OFFICE, NO. 173 BROADWAY, Nov. 11, 1872.

We have much pleasure in informing the public that our losses by the great

Boston Fire

cannot possibly exceed $450,000.

Our Assets on 1st Nov. were...$2,032,191 61

Total amount insured in burnt district...450,000 00

Thus leaving us (even in case our losses are total) Net Assets...$1,582,191 61

STEPHEN CROWELL, President.

PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

No. 161 Broadway.

Having established an Agency in Boston at a comparatively recent date, the losses of the Company by the great fire in that city will not affect the standing of the Company. A statement of the affairs of the Company will be published as soon as the amount of loss can be ascertained. Our business will be carried on WITHOUT INTERRUPTION, and we solicit a share of the business of our friends and the public.

N. C. MILLER, President.

JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

NO. 141 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1872.

HAVE BUT $22,500 AT RISK IN THE BURNED DISTRICT AT BOSTON.

W. D. WADDINGTON, President.

JOHN D. SMITH, Secretary.

LORILLARD INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 152 BROADWAY.

This Company will pay all losses in Boston, and have an unimpaired Capital.

CARLISLE NORWOOD, President.

ZOPHAR MILLS, Vice-President.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

AGENCY

SPRINGFIELD FIRE & MARINE INS. CO.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

CASH CAPITAL, $500,000.

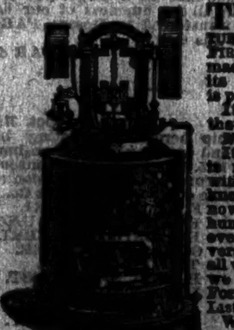
NO. 172 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1872.

THE LOSSES OF THE ABOVE COMPANY BY THE FIRE AT BOSTON WILL NOT EXCEED TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

ASSETS, $1,055,195.

JAS. A. ALEXANDER & PECK, Agents.



THE BAXTER ENGINE is MANUFACTURED BY COLT'S PATENT FIRE ARMS M'F'G CO. Is made interchangeable in all its parts, and consequently is perfect in construction. It is simple and safe, so that a child may run it. It saves one-fourth of fuel. It occupies less space, and is run up to rated power with less fuel than any known motor. Over [illegible] are now in use in this City, and hundreds of them in use all over the U. S. and the universal judgment confirms all we claim; and, therefore, we fully guarantee them. For Circulars and Price-List, call upon or address, WM. D. RUSSELL, No. 18 Park-place, New-York.

No Losses at Boston.

New-York Fire Ins. Co.,

NO. 72 WALL-ST.

Capital	$200,000
Surplus	200,000
Total Assets	$400,000

D. UNDERHILL, President.

AUGUSTUS COLSON, Secretary.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.

No. 11 WALL-ST.

NO INSURANCE IN BOSTON.

J. C. WINANS, President.

D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

W. G. WINANS, Ass. Sec'y.

TIFFANY & CO.,

UNION-SQUARE,

SILVERSMITHS

STERLING SILVER SPOONS & FORKS,

NEW DESIGNS OF OUR OWN MAKE SOLD EXCLUSIVELY BY OURSELVES AT FIXED PRICES PER OUNCE, QUALITY 925-1000 FINE.

C. G. GUNTHER'S SONS,

502-504 BROADWAY

—ONLY—

OFFER FOR THE SEASON THEIR LARGE STOCK OF

LADIES' FURS,

At the Lowest Possible Prices.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

SEAL SKIN FUR,

IN ALL THE LEADING STYLES OF

SACQUES AND TURBANS.

502-504 Broadway.

N. B.—Our business in all its departments, wholesale and retail, is only at Nos. 502 and 504 Broadway.

Exchange Fire Ins. Co.,

172 Broadway,

Cor. Maiden Lane, N. Y.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1872.

AFTER the Great Fire in

BOSTON

OUR ENTIRE LIABILITIES in the City are ONLY $75,000.

Present Condition of the Company:

Cash Capital	$200,000 00
Surplus	72,510 00
ASSETS	$272,510 00
Losses unadjusted	9,875 00
NET ASSETS	$262,635 00

R. CARMAN COMBES, President.

GEO. W. MONTGOMERY, Secretary.

CITIZENS' INS. CO.,

No. 156 Broadway, New-York.

CASH CAPITAL	$300,000
SURPLUS	550,000
TOTAL ASSETS	$850,000

This Company will pay all its losses by the Boston fire, and have its

CAPITAL UNIMPAIRED,

and a surplus of at least

$250,000.

JAMES M. McLEAN, President.

EDWARD A. WALTON, Secretary.

NORTH MISSOURI Insurance Company.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

ASSETS, NOV. 1, 1872, $643,338.

THIS COMPANY HAS NO LOSSES IN BOSTON.

NEW-YORK OFFICE,

NO. 132 BROADWAY.

J. J. BERNE, General Agent.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

No. 158 Broadway, N. Y.

CASH CAPITAL...$150,000 00

CASH ASSETS...241,227 95

THIS COMPANY HAS ONLY

EIGHTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS

At risk in the burnt district in Boston, and will continue to insure first-class property at current rates.

GEO. A. JARVIS, PRESIDENT.

ARTHUR H. WALTON, SECRETARY.

SAFEGUARD Fire Insurance Company,

No. 132 Broadway, New-York.

BRANCH OFFICES, NO. 180 4TH-AV. NO. 737 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL...$200,000.

CASH ASSETS...$242,267.

No Agency in Boston.

NO AGENCIES ANYWHERE.

Place Your Risks in the Safeguard.

THOMAS C. DOREMUS, President.

JAMES YERRANCE, Secretary.

WOOD BROTHERS COMPANY

HAVE ON EXHIBITION AND SALE IN THEIR EXTENSIVE WAREROOMS,

NO. 740 BROADWAY,

THE LARGEST AND MOST VARIED ASSORTMENT OF

ELEGANT CARRIAGES

TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY, OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE, MADE AFTER THE NEWEST AND MOST APPROVED DESIGNS. THEY ARE FULLY UP TO THE HIGHEST STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE AND DURABILITY WARRANTED IN EVERY PARTICULAR.

GARDNER FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

Patented Feb. 14 and Dec. 26, 1871; March 12, 1872.

AN ABSOLUTE PROTECTION FROM FIRE.

The best, most cheapest and most effective. Entirely different from and superior to other Extinguishers. Send for descriptive circular to WALTON BROS., No. 55 Liberty-st.; TULLY, DAVENPORT & CO., No. 21 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—AN EIGHTH-MEDIUM GORDON press. E. D. HYDE, No. 34 Leonard-st.